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A GIFT IMPERISHABLE

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A gift that will be prized throughout life, and become more and more valuable as the years roll by.

Our expert judgment on diamonds and any other gems is at your service always.

We announce the arrival of a truly magnificent stock of various articles suitable for wedding presentations.

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1017 Government Street. Victoria, B. C.

## Drinks You'll Need for Summer Camping

PURE GRAPE JUICE, pint bottle, 30c; quarts.....	50c
PURE LIME JUICE, quart bottle .....	25c
PURE LIME JUICE CORDIAL, 35c; per decanter.....	35c
MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE, per bottle, 75c and .....	40c
STOWER'S LIME JUICE, per bottle .....	35c
ROSS' LIME JUICE, per bottle .....	1.50c
RASPBERRY VINEGAR, per bottle, 75c, 35c and .....	20c
FRUIT SYRUP, quart bottle 50c, small bottle .....	15c
PERSIAN SHERBET, per bottle, .....	25c
EEL TOWER LEMONADE, per tin .....	25c
HIRE'S ROOT BEER, per bottle .....	25c
GLOBE ROOT BEER, per bottle .....	10c

## DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street

Tels. 50, 51, 52 Liquor Department Tel. 1590

## Correct Footwear for the Whole Family

### Names of Distinction

THE FLORSHEIM  
THE CROSS SHOE FOR WOMEN  
COUSINS, OF NEW YORK

Any one of the above names spells perfection in Footwear.

Try a pair and enjoy comfort as well as economy. New and exclusive designs are being shown by us.

## McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson Street - Victoria B.C.

The greatest nations are the greatest beer drinkers. There is nothing wonderful or mysterious about this fact, for good beer is made from malt and hops the two greatest and most healthful natural tonics and builders up of human strength given by Dame Nature for the service of mankind and intended to be used universally and temperately. There are many good beers, but no beer is quite so good or so well and favorably known in this locality as Lemp's Beer. It has been rightly termed "the choicest product of the brewers' art." Try a bottle today at your hotel or restaurant and judge for yourself. Your licensed grocer can supply you with a case for home use. Pither & Leiser, Wholesale Agents for B. C., Victoria, Vancouver and Nelson.

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE IS ISSUED HERE

Formal Announcement of the Death of His Late Majesty, King Edward Received from Ottawa

### MEMORIAL SERVICES ON DAY OF OBSEQUIES

Governor-General Asked to Transmit Expressions of Condolence to King George Upon His Bereavement

Official news of the demise of His Majesty the late King Edward was conveyed to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor yesterday in the following telegram:

"I am commanded to inform you that His Excellency the Governor-General has received with deep distress the sad intelligence that His Majesty, King Edward the Seventh passed away at 11:45 yesterday evening, May 6th."

CHARLES MURPHY,  
Secretary of State."

The following telegram was despatched in reply:

"His Excellency,

The Governor-General,  
Ottawa, Ont."

"The death of His Majesty King Edward has caused profound grief throughout the province of British Columbia. May I beg Your Excellency to cause to be conveyed to His Majesty, King George, the sincere sympathy of the government and people of this province and their feelings of devoted loyalty and attachment.

THOMAS W. PATERSON,  
Lieutenant-Governor."

Upon the receipt of the official notice a special gazette containing the announcement of His Majesty's death was published.

Special gazettes will later be issued containing the series of state despatches as to the obsequies, instructions as to the prescribed period of mourning, etc. No official functions will be held for the next sixty days.

With the news of the death of His Majesty, King Edward many gatherings of various descriptions were at once cancelled. While nothing definite has as yet been decided it is unlikely that the Victoria Day celebration will be held on May 24th, it being postponed until after the period of mourning.

G.T.P. Terminals.

VANCOUVER May 7.—It is reported here that the Grand Trunk Pacific has purchased block No. 266 in North Vancouver for terminal purposes. The land lies east of the Capilano river in a long tract. There are about 30 acres in the tract.

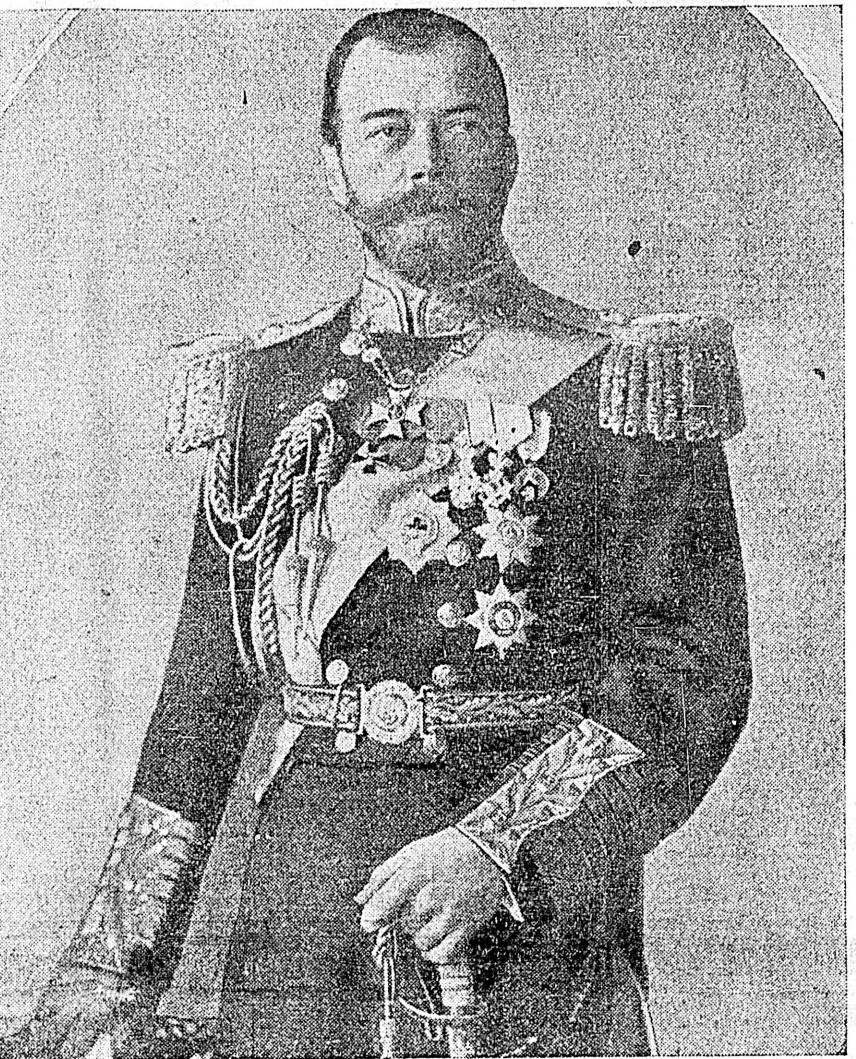
### NEWS SUMMARY

- Page 1—Empire mourns for dead king. Best beloved of sovereigns. Official gazette is issued here.
- 2—Empire mourns. Continued. Fifteen hundred dead in Cartago.
- 3—Outside investors buying property. Royal tour is now abandoned. To reconsider liquor bylaw. Regimental orders issued.
- 4—Editorial.
- 5—Social and personal.
- 6—News of the city.
- 7—Dr. De Forest to visit city. Lumineer fear dearth of cars.
- 8—In woman's realm.
- 9—Sport.
- 10—Mr. F. S. Barnard on British conditions. Meets death in Fairbanks district.
- 11—Prosperity signs on the mainland.
- 12—Real estate.
- 13—Real estate.
- 14—Marine news.
- 15—Provincial news.
- 16—Happenings in World of Labor.
- 17—Armchair & Moorhead, advt.
- 18—The Lady Kinaird hospital.
- 19—North American Wireless corporation.
- 20—Masons to hold lodge of sorrow.
- 21—Markets.
- 22—Classified advts.
- 23—Advertisements.
- 24—Spencers.

### MAGAZINE SECTION

- 1—The Mansion in Hatley Park.
- 2—The Mansion at Hatley Park (continued). My Lady's chamber.
- 3—Literature, music, art.
- 4—An Hour With the Editor.
- 5—Rural and Suburban.
- 6—How Germany Makes Foreign pay. An interesting day under the kite.
- 7—An hostess of genius. Parliamentary speech.
- 8—A Baptism of Fire in the Northwest.
- 9—Field sports at home and abroad.
- 10—A page for the young folks. The Lookout club.
- 11—Feminine fads and fancies.
- 12—Buffalo Bill as he is today. China is awake and alert.

## King George V Takes Oath of Accession



## EMPIRE MOURNS FOR DEAD KING

From Capital to Furthest Confines Deep Sorrow Is Shown Over the Passing of Edward VII — London Is Hushed

### NO DATE YET SET FOR THE FUNERAL

Ceremony of Proclaiming King George V, at St. James Palace — Public Proclamation Delayed Till Tomorrow

LONDON, May 7.—Saturday is usually the gayest night of the week in London, but tonight a Sabbath-like quiet pervades the city. It is a capital mourning. All the theatres and music halls are closed. The band concerts in the parks are abandoned. The people wander idly about the streets, looking at the portraits of Edward VII, wreathed in crepe in shop windows. Multitudes drift into St. James Park, staring at the darkened windows of Buckingham Palace, where the body of the dead King lies, and at Marlborough House, near by, through the gates of which officials and messengers come and go constantly. Here the new King has had to set aside his personal grief to busy himself with the affairs of Crown and family.

Many wear badges of mourning. The whole kingdom, indeed, is a nation in mourning. Ireland has forgotten political grievances, and the Irish papers speak kindly and appreciatively of Edward VII. The mayors of such Nationalist strongholds as Dublin and Limerick have sent messages of sympathy to the royal widow. Municipalities, churches and societies of all sorts have met to pass eulogies on the late monarch and offer good wishes to his successor. The courts and business houses have been closed, sports and entertainments of every type have been dropped, society has cancelled its engagements. The managers of most of the metropolitan theatres have decided to suspend the season until after the funeral.

King George's Address. While King George was signing the proclamation of his accession in the presence of his privy council in St. James palace this afternoon, the park was firing sixty-eight guns, denoting the age of

his predecessor. The first official utterance of the new King was marked by feeling eloquence and made a deep impression. The King said:

"My lords and gentlemen,—My heart is too full for me to address you today in more than a few words. It is my sorrowful duty to announce to you the death of my dearly beloved father the King. In this irreparable loss, which has so suddenly fallen upon me and the whole Empire, I am comforted by the feeling that I have the sympathy of my true subjects, who will mourn with me for their beloved sovereign, whose own happiness lay in sharing and promoting theirs. I have lost not only a father's love, but the affectionate and intimate relations of a dear friend and adviser."

"No less confident am I in the universal and loving sympathy which is assured to my dearest mother in her overwhelming grief. Standing here a little more than nine years ago, our beloved King declared that so long as there was a breath in his body he would work for the good and amelioration of his subjects.

"I am sure that the opinion of the whole nation will be that this declaration has been fully carried out."

"To endeavor to follow in his footsteps, and at the same time to uphold the constitutional government of these realms, will be the earnest object of my life. I am deeply sensible of the very heavy responsibilities which have fallen on me. I know that I can rely upon the Parliament and on the people of these islands and of my dominions beyond the sea for their help in the discharge of the arduous duties, and their prayers that God will grant me strength and guidance. I am encouraged by the knowledge that I have in my dear wife one who will be a constant helpmate in every endeavor for our people's good."

King George the Fifth. The meeting of the Privy Council was a brilliant function. The King wore the uniform of an admiral and was surrounded by a large gathering of councillors, all in levee dress and wearing the ribbons of their orders. The Lord Mayor of the corporation was in his robes of office.

The councillors having acquainted the King with the completion of the proclamation, His Majesty entered the council chamber and signed the proclamation, after which he confirmed in their offices those who had held appointments under his father at the time of the King's death. King George delivered a brief but earnest address. He exhibited deep emotion as he announced his determination to endeavor, under the guidance of God, to maintain the high traditions of the British Court and to fulfill to the best of his ability the great trust imposed on him.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Loreburn, administered the oath to the King, and following the custom, the cabinet ministers swore allegiance to the new sovereign, at the same time tendering their seals of office, which His Majesty returned. The ministers kissed the King's hand. The councillors upon being reappointed, in turn took the oath of allegiance and kissed the King's hand. This

## BEST BELOVED

### OF SOVEREIGNS

London Press Pays Warm Tribute to Character of King Edward the Seventh—Every Inch a King and a Gentleman

### AMONG THE HIGHEST IN ENGLAND'S ROLL

Regarded With Respect and Affection in Foreign Lands As Well As Within the Bounds of the Empire

LONDON, May 7.—The Times, commenting on King Edward's death, says:

"To the last he has shown the courage of his royal race. He continued to transact business almost to the end. It was his sincere devotion to the cause of peace and his labors in its behalf, which did most to secure him a high place among foreign people. Save in transient moments of popular passion, no country could ever doubt that the motives of his conduct were just and pacific. His people loved him for his honesty and kindly courtesy. To all he was not merely every inch a king, but every inch an English king, and an English gentleman. His influence was not the same as that of Queen Victoria, but in some respects it was almost stronger. When he came to the throne his position was exceptionally difficult. The sex and long reign of his mother enabled her to do many things in her relations with her subjects, with Europe and with her ministers, which it might be rash or unbecoming for a king to attempt. Moreover, during her life time he had not received much encouragement to associate himself closely with the serious work of the state. He has taken care that this mistake should not be repeated. In the case of his son, King George V, will come to the throne with all the knowledge of public affairs and all the training in them which it is possible to impart to an heir apparent. We have lost a beloved and a great constitutional king, but he has left us a successor in whom we may confidently reposed our trust."

The Daily Mail says: "In the words of the Highland coronach, 'he is gone like a summer-dried fountain when our need is the sorest.' To his initiative, his subjects and the Empire owe the pacification of South Africa and the final reconciliation with the Boers. The system of understandings with foreign powers which is our security to-day, was in great part his handiwork. He added a new splendor to state ceremonies, sharing the nation's joys as well as anxieties, and living in the sight of all, not in remote retirement. No king ever had a deeper hold upon his subjects' affections. As Queen Victoria's last hours were clouded with the dark shadows of the South African war, her sorrow over which was perhaps the immediate cause of her death, so the dead king, in his closing days was harassed by a fierce constitutional conflict. The burden of anxiety upon him must have been very heavy, for England and her greatness were the dream and passion of his life."

The Morning Post says: "In the zenith of his fame, and what seemed to his loyal subjects but the middle of his reign, he has been suddenly stricken down. Seldom has an English king, and never has a British king, enjoyed throughout his life the same kind personal affection as always attended King Edward. Only now, too, men find how much they owed to him and how great a part he unostentatiously played."

The Standard says: "The first of Englishmen has passed away, a monarch whose name is written among the highest in the roll of England's long line of sovereigns; a patriot statesman, a governor, well fitted by vigor of intellect and the engaging charm of his temperament to be the actual as well as ceremonial ruler of the people he loved so well, and of the Empire he ruled with such remarkable success."

The Daily News says: "The King has passed away in the full tide of a personal popularity unequalled among contemporary monarchs in any quarter of the world. He was the supreme example of a people's King by common consent. His attitude towards parliament and ministers was scrupulously correct. He had at times, as all constitutional monarchs have, a difficult path to tread, but no one ever charged it against Edward the Seventh that he failed in knowledge of his constitutional position, in tact or prudence. He upheld with striking success the traditions of English kingship, and succeeded in maintaining unimpaired the delicate balance between the throne and the representatives of the people."

The Morning Leader says: "Few men in the world's history have attained a position so influential, not as a result of a great war, nor as the prize of laborious schemes of self-aggrandizement, but by sheer instinctive deference paid to his proved wisdom, his large minded statesmanship, his unequalled knowledge of the world, and the tact that never failed him in the greatest or the least occasion. The warm-hearted sympathy which goes out to our Queen and the Royal Family has its roots in a real national sorrow which could be inspired by no empty sentimentality. With eclipsing and benumbing swiftness the nation has been thrown into a grief that makes all human existence seem as unreal and fugitive as a dream. King

Continued on Page Two.

Continued on Page Two.

# ELECTRIC POWER

FOR THE MACHINE SHOP IS IDEAL  
Switch on when you want it Switch off when you don't  
THE EXPENSE STOPS THEN  
Phone us for particulars

## B. C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd.

Cor. Fort and Langley Streets

P.O. Drawer 1580

Tel. 1609

## The Finest Goods on the Market

Are procurable here. We visit the markets personally daily and purchase the choicest stock.  
 California Ripe Tomatoes, per lb. .... 20c  
 California Cherries, per lb. .... 30c  
 California Strawberries, per lb. .... 20c  
 Large Oranges, per doz. 40c and 50c  
 Large Bananas, per doz. .... 35c  
 Pineapples, each ..... 35c  
 Red Rhubarb, 7 lbs. .... 25c

## The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Phone 312

## Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

### CLEARED LANDS

The Cleared Lots at Qualicum Beach, Newcastle District, are now on the market in tracts of from thirty to forty acres.

For plans and prices apply to L. H. Solly, Land Agent, Victoria, or L. E. Allin, Local Agent, Parksville.

## ASHCROFT THE GATEWAY

To Fort George and Northern British Columbia

### Ashcroft to Fort George, Three Days

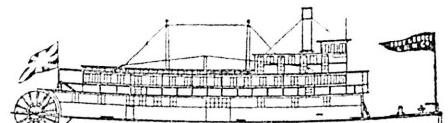
NAVIGATION OPENS ON MAY FIRST.

FORT GEORGE, the coming City on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. ASHCROFT on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the only practical route to the Interior of Northern British Columbia.

Write for particulars to the

Ashcroft-Fort George Business League  
J. A. SUTHERLAND, Secretary.

*Fort George Lumber and Navigation Co. operating three steamers on the Upper Fraser, Nechako and Stewart Rivers.*



STEAMER "FORT GEORGE"

TRANSPORTATION SEASON OPENS ON MAY 1st.

The company's boats will be run in connection with an automobile service from Ashcroft to Soda Creek, thus providing an up-to-date and pleasant method of traveling.

Advance charges will be paid on all freight shipped to the company's care at Soda Creek, B. C., and at the same time will be charged for and carried forward on first outgoing steamers.

A branch office of the company will be opened at Ashcroft about April 1st, while intending settlers and travelers can obtain the fullest and most reliable information regarding all points in the interior of British Columbia.

The company is prepared to furnish all kinds of Rough and Dressed Lumber at their mill at Fort George, or will deliver orders to any points on above mentioned rivers and lakes.

For full information as to Freight, Transportation and Lumber Rates, apply at the company's office, 614 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B. C., or at the company's office, Fort George, B. C.

## EVERYBODY

### Who Eats Bread

Should avoid danger of impurities in delivery from the oven to the home. Insist on your baker wrapping his bread in

## Eddy's Bread Wrappers

We are the original manufacturers of Bread Wrappers now used by leading Bakers of Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, and other cities.

The E. B. EDDY Co., Ltd.

Hull, Canada



His Majesty, King George, Her Majesty Queen Victoria and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall, Heir Apparent.

## FIFTEEN HUNDRED DEAD IN CARTAGO

Earthquake of Four Seconds Duration Demolishes Entire City—Hundreds Left to Suffer Frightfully in Ruins

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, May 7.—The list of dead at Cartago now numbers not less than 1500. The city was destroyed by an earthquake which lasted four seconds. It was a tremendous movement, which followed a few minor shocks during the course of the day. It occurred at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening. No one had time to run out of the houses, which fell crashing to the streets. Had the great shock come during the sleeping hours, hardly any one could have escaped. The railroad and telegraph lines were broken, and the electric light wires fell, leaving the city in total darkness.

Thousands ran panic-stricken in all directions, leaving behind those under the ruins. Every house and building was totally destroyed, including four churches and the palace of the Central American Peace Court, the gift of Andrew Carnegie.

The foreign colonies set about at once to organize rescue movements, and worked strenuously to save those who were pinned down by the wreckage. It was not until the following day that San Jose learned of the disaster, so assistance from the source was not forthcoming for many hours. No medical aid could be obtained, and the survivors suffered greatly from lack of food and water.

Many of the wounded died, suffering terribly. Entire families have been wiped out. Rafael Angel Troy, the Bishop of London officiating. Many Catholics gathered in Westminster cathedral while special services were held in various churches throughout the country and others have been arranged for tomorrow.

The earthquake, which brought almost total darkness and great clouds of dust from the falling buildings, was followed by a roaring which came apparently deep down in the earth, and for six hours the disturbance continued. President Gonzales Viquez and President-Elect Ricardo Jimenez are personally in charge of the work of rescue, but there is little hope that those under the ruins can escape.

Some days must elapse before the real situation can be determined. The monetary losses reach far into the millions. Foreign help is needed badly, and must be prompt if good is to come of it. Thousands are homeless and without food. Fire that broke out immediately after the destruction added to the horror of the situation, and heavy rains that have fallen since have made the conditions almost unbearable, even for those who escaped injury. Hundreds of survivors are camped around the ruins of their homes. Some reports place the wounded at several thousands. Nearly all of Costa Rica is afflicted, as more or less damage has been done at San Jose and other points.

Lever's V-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

## EMPIRE MOURNS FOR DEAD KING

Continued from Page One.

robes of office made a gaudy show, but Viscount Morley of Blackburn and other eminent privy councillors arrived in livery and pushed their way through the crowd.

### At Rest in Peace

The body of Edward VII, still lies in the chamber where he died. His features are much more natural than though he had suffered from a long illness. Dowager Queen Alexandra, King George and Queen Mary, with the two boy princes and other members of the royal family visited the chamber this afternoon. The palace attendants and servants were admitted afterwards. The plans for the funeral have not yet been determined, but the royal ceremonial and public mourning will follow the same procedure as when Victoria died. The court will move to Windsor Castle on Tuesday, and it is supposed that the obsequies will take place there. The body of the late King will either rest in St. James' Chapel or in a mausoleum to be built at Frogmore near that which Queen Victoria erected for her self and her consort. There will be no lying in state.

More royal personages are expected to come to England for the funeral than followed Queen Victoria's bier. The German Emperor, the Kings of Belgium, Spain and Portugal, and possibly King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, will be present. All the crowned heads of the world as well as the Pope and the presidents of the United States, France and the other republics, have telegraphed condolences to the Dowager Queen and King George. These, however, are considered personal messages and have not been published here.

### Parliament

Both houses of Parliament had brief meetings this afternoon. The Lord Chancellor administered the oath of allegiance in the House of Lords to the peers. The speaker of the house of commons and the deputy speaker being out of the country there was no one empowered to preside over the house immediately upon Home Secretary Churchill's motion. The house adjourned.

The Observer, discussing the personality of King George, says: "King George is better understood in other parts of the empire than at home, but his subjects in Great Britain will soon know him—his serious self, his paternalism, his passion for the imperial ideal, the directness and candor of his nature, his sympathy and courage. Owing to his self-imposed quiet role, some believe him to have a reactionary mind; others are likely to set his own impress on affairs. Both are absurd errors. Prince George was indoctrinated with the true meaning of empire during his early world tours. With all the fervor of his belief in empire, His Majesty is not likely to forget the twentieth century kingship demands social service and will be in a special sense the monarch of the masses."

of responsibility for the King's death by worry brought on him through threats of the party to call on him to swamp the lords by the creation of a host of Liberal peers.

The Globe says: "The King was in constant consultation with his ministers. His holiday was cut short, and had not a keen sense of public duty compelled him to return to England, he might still be alive and well. Those who have stirred up strife within the nation, who would have wrecked the constitution and who did not hesitate to attack the crown itself in pursuance of their own ends, will now realize that they must take their share of the responsibility for the death of the great king. They have done their work; let them close their lips while the nation mourns its royal dead."

The Conservative Sunday Observer devotes four columns to arguing for a truce between the political parties. If King George invites the statesmen of both parties to a conference before the prerogative of the crown is made a direct issue in the party fight, the paper says, he will be supported by the overwhelming mass of the nation.

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## BEST BELOVED OF SOVEREIGNS

Continued from Page One.

Edward's personality was better known and better liked far beyond the bounds of his own vast dominion than that of many other men living in the twentieth century. He was tolerant, conciliatory, wise, possessed in the rarest degree, almost to perfection, of the crowning secret of kingship, which is to become familiar in the public imagination while maintaining the incomparable dignity of the throne. The fact that no modern monarch ever deserved, better of his people than the sovereign we have lost did not save him from the trouble and vexation of untoward events at home in the closing weeks of his reign. The name of Edward the Seventh will never cease to be remembered with affection and gratitude while our country endures. Let it be our vow today that though the King is dead we shall maintain the greatness of his throne intact and undiminished by the supreme effort of ours."

### Ceremonies Abandoned

Politics for the time seem to be forgotten. The newspapers devote themselves entirely to enigmas and biographies of the late King and the new King.

With the members of the cabinet scattered in England and about the continent, it has been impossible for the party in power to discuss its policy, but it is assumed that Parliament will adjourn after the Budget is settled. The ceremonies in connection with the opening of the Anglo-Japanese exhibition, for which Prince Fushiharu, cousin of the Emperor of Japan arrived today, have been given up, as well as hundreds of other enterprises and entertainments, great and small.

### A Partisan Note

There are signs that some of the Conservatives will accuse the Liberals

## The Best Equipped Men's Store in Victoria

We can safely say that never in this store's history have we displayed such Suit excellence—variety of patterns, designs and fabrics—as we are showing now. See our immense display of smart

## 20th Century Suits

PRICES \$15 TO \$35

Superb, hand-tailored garments with that correctness of cut, exclusiveness of style and "individuality" to delight all good dressers. This brand may be tailored to your order, if preferred.

### SUMMER HATS

Every man, whether young or old, will find in our large assortments of Headwear a Hat in tune with his own personality. All the latest ideas in Soft Felts, Straw Boaters, etc. Panama Hats a specialty. Panamas blocked and re-trimmed on the premises.



## W. & J. WILSON

MEN'S FURNISHERS.

1221 Government St., and Trounce Av.

## ROBIN HOOD FLOUR IS DIFFERENT

### IMPRESS UPON YOUR MIND THESE TWO SPECIAL FACTS

Robin Hood Flour must satisfy you in two fair trials or you can have your money back—it is the guaranteed flour.

Robin Hood Flour absorbs more moisture than other flours—therefore add more water when you use it and get a larger, whiter loaf.

Saskatchewan Flour Mills Co.  
Limited  
MOOSE JAW, SASK.

## ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869

Capital Paid Up ..... \$ 5,000,000.00  
Reserve ..... \$ 5,700,000.00  
Total Assets ..... \$ 70,000,000.00

A General Banking Business Transacted

Pays Special Attention to

### SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

T. D. VEITCH

Manager Victoria Branch

New Premises Are Being Erected in Government Street  
For This Bank

## VICTORIA WEST BRANCH

Corner Catherine Street and Esquimalt Road

### SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS A SPECIALTY

A. C. FUTCHER, Manager.

## BOVRIL

Is the Concentrated Goodness of Beef

It is always the same—never varies in quality or price.

## Summer Time Is Straw Hat Time

With the advent of warm weather everyone thinks of lightweight, cool Headwear, or in other words—Straw Hats. We are now showing our complete range of Straw and Panama Hats, also Summer Felt Hats. Everything that is new in style and shape is represented. We know we can please you now probably better than later when sizes are broken.

**Prices \$1.00 to \$15.00**

**T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO., LTD.**

F. A. GOWEN, Managing Director

## JUST IN FROM LONDON

The Children's new Sun Hats and Bonnets, and Misses' new River and Boating Hats.

This is the shipment many ladies have been inquiring about, and we take much pleasure in announcing their arrival.

They are now on display at

**Prices Range Up from 50c to \$4.00**

**THE STORK**

R. Tunnicliffe and Co. 643-645 Fort Street

## Shavers Who Use a 'Gillette' Razor

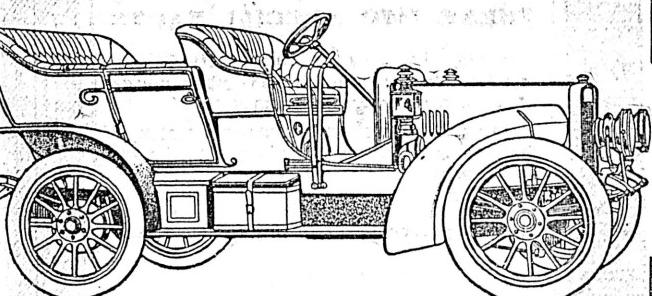


Should bear in mind that they can procure the Stropping Machine they require at this store.

**PRICE \$2.00**

**CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST**

1228 Government Street Near Yater Street



## This 30 H.P., 4 Cylinder

## Winton Touring Car

## With Full Equipment for

**\$1,000**

The above cut is an exact representation of this splendid car. It has only been in use a very short time, is in good repair, the tires being in particularly good shape; it is 30 horse-power; four cylinder, and is a splendid bargain at \$1,000. Come in and see it.

Inquire at

**The Wood Motor and  
Taxicab Company, Ltd.**

J. M. WOOD, Manager

Cor. Wharf and Broughton Streets

Phone 241

## OUTSIDE INVESTORS BUYING PROPERTY

Sales Recorded in Victoria  
Realty Indicate That Local  
Market Is in a Healthy Con-  
dition

During the past few weeks outside investors have evinced an ever increasing interest in Victoria realty, and a number of purchases, which show a healthy condition in the market, have been made. Among these are:

By Mr. F. Landsberg, of the Empire Realty Company: Four acres opposite "Mount Joy," the residence of Mr. F. B. Pemberton, formerly owned by Mr. W. F. Challoner. Three houses standing on lots 1638 and 1639, situated on Burdette avenue. A house and lot on Richardson street. Three lots 50x120 on Michigan street, formerly owned by Mr. George L. Powers, an outside capitalist. A house and lot at the corner of Hillside avenue and Graham street, formerly owned by Mr. C. L. Powers. A lot on Blachard street. A ten roomed house and lot on Hillside avenue, below Government street. A lot on Colville road just outside the city limits. A house and lot on Vancouver street to a local buyer.

Messrs. Currie and Power have disposed of ten lots in the Parkdale subdivision and report a considerable inquiry for Sooke farming property, this inquiry emanating from Vancouver and Seattle people.

Real estate activity at Alberni continues unabated. T. P. McConnell, of this city, has disposed of 50 lots at \$75 each during the past 10 days, and there are reports of innumerable other small sales. At the same time there have been some exchange of large properties and the values are going steadily upward.

## ROYAL TOUR IS NOW ABANDONED

Intended Visit to South Africa  
of Prince of Wales Dropped  
Now That He Has Succeeded  
to the Throne

One important event which the death of his late majesty will cancel was the intended tour of South Africa by the Prince and Princess of Wales, now their most gracious majesties, the King and Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and of Dominions beyond the Seas; Emperor and Empress of India. The final preparations for the tour had not been arranged, but it was to have cost about £40,000. The royal party was to have left England towards the close of next August, in the new Union Castle liner, Balmoral Castle, which was to have been commissioned for the occasion. The voyage was to have been made by way of the West Coast route, and the port of debarkation was to have been Durban. From that point the royal party was to have visited the capitals of the four provinces and the capital of Rhodesia. The first Union Parliament was to have been opened at the end of the tour, immediately before the departure of the then prince and princess for England.

This was to have been another of the empire tours which did so much to bring the new monarch into close touch with his people, tours which enabled his subjects to become acquainted with his personality and which will render him the more dear to them now that he is king.

## TO RECONSIDER LIQUOR BYLAW

Popular Feeling Stated to Be  
Opposed to Clause Curtailing  
Sale of Drink in Restaurants

Believing that the by-law amending the liquor license by-law, which has been passed by the city council is not popularly supported, and that as a measure it will prove unworkable, Ald. Sargison will move that it be reconsidered at the next council meeting. The chief clause in the by-law, which has aroused considerable comment, is that which prohibits the sale of drink in restaurants after midnight, and on Sunday altogether. The aldermen opposed to this clause, and the public generally, point out that Victoria is essentially a tourist resort, and the curtailing of the ability to obtain refreshments during certain hours will prevent people coming here from the outside.

The particular portion of the clause which has aroused adverse comment is the closing of restaurant for the sale of drink on Sundays. Four of the aldermen are strongly opposed to the by-law generally, and if permission is granted for its consideration it is not impossible that it may be amended before it becomes law on July 14th.

For investments of any description see Marriott & Fellows, 619 Trounce avenue.

The celebrated Dr. Cristion, of Paris will return gray hair to its natural color—ends all trouble of scalp. Auda Oil removes wrinkles, all blemishes of the skin; also a positive hair destroyer. Obesethal—positive external cure of obesity, endorsed by best doctors of Europe. Call for full particulars. Mrs. Winch, 1052 Johnson street.

## PARASOLS TO MATCH YOUR COSTUME



**Campbell's**

SOLE AGENTS  
FOR LADIES'  
"BURBERRY"  
GARMENTS

## Elaborate Display at "The Fashion Centre"

**W**HILE the sun is blazing away with all its vigor and strength there is nothing so deliciously cool in appearance as Linen Suits and Linen or Pongee Coats. To admiring eyes it seems that Summery inspirations have never been softer, daintier, or more alluring than they are for this coming Summer. The delicate confections of the modist's are most correctly interpreted here.

Our spacious

## Mantle Department

never looked more beautiful than it does now. The air of Summer floats in every hole and corner.

Now just a word about

## Underwear, Neckwear and Gloves

three items of dress that must have careful consideration. We never have had such a varied and complete stock of these three essentials as now, and our reputation in these departments is level with the pinnacle of perfection.

In conclusion, we must have the last word on WAISTS, either lingerie or plain tailored. Summer decrees that you wear a lingerie or plain tailored Waist with almost any kind of a skirt.

We have excellent Lingerie Waists in a host of alluring new designs, and "Campbell's" exclusiveness is stamped on every waist model in the store. Silk, Linen and dainty Lace Waists in profusion almost bewildering.

## REGIMENTAL

### ORDERS ISSUED

Promotions, Discharges, Sus-  
pensions and Enlistments—  
Officer's Meeting on Thurs-  
day Night.

The following regimental orders by Lieut.-Col. A. W. Currie, commanding, the Fifth Regiment, C. G. A., have been issued:

General Order (Establishment)—In accordance with G. O. 41, April 1st, 1910. Establishments of Canadian militia: The officer commanding has been pleased to approve the following promotion on the regimental staff.

To be sergeant—Medical Orderly Corp: F. Richardson.

Discharges—The following men having been granted their discharge are struck off the strength of the regi-  
ment, effective for this date: No. 277,

Corp: S. L. Wilson; No. 270, Gnr. R. O. Todd; No. 137, Gnr. W. P. Beaven.

Suspended—The following N. C. O.'s and men are suspended in accordance with the terms of R. O. No. 11, 1909, paragraph 1: No. 176, Sergt. W. H. Keatinge; No. 113 Corp: W. H. Ellis; No. 143, Bombr. J. A. Casanava; No. 288, Gnr. E. R. V. Bagshawe.

Rejoin For Duty—The following man having returned to the district is posted to rejoin his company from the suspended list, and will assume the regimental number opposite his name: No. 284, Gnr. C. R. Harrison.

Enlistments—The following men having been duly attested are taken on the strength, and will assume the regimental number opposite their names: No. 56, Gnr. Robert E. Meredith; 4, 5, 10; No. 158, Gnr. Robert Forster; 4, 5, 10.

Posted—The following men having been passed by the adjutant are posted to companies as under:

To No. 1 Company—No. 2, Gnr. L. A. Goddard; No. 34, Gnr. E. Banner.

To No. 2 Company—No. 100, Gnr. G. W. Ashdown-Green; No. 150, Gnr. A. F. Stevens; No. 175, Gnr. J. W. Alton; No. 108, Gnr. T. Knight.

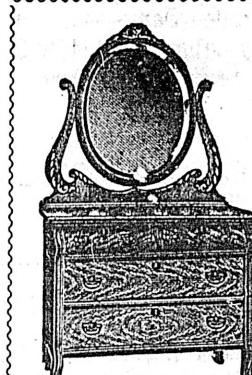
Promotion—The officer commanding has been pleased to approve the following promotions to acting rank in No. 2 Company to complete establish-  
ment:

To be Acting-Sergeants—No. 105, Corp: A. Richardson; No. 174, Corp: C. W. Kinloch.

To be Acting-Corporals—No. 183, Bombr. W. G. Eden; No. 107, Gnr. E. W. Tribe; No. 132, Gnr. J. Stuckey; No. 152, Gnr. R. Miller.

To be Acting-Bombardiers—No. 157, Gnr. I. Archer; No. 102, Gnr. L. Ostler; No. 144, Gnr. J. Earsman; No. 159, Gnr. W. H. Denison; No. 192, Gnr. L. McNaughton; No. 166, Gnr. J. Whit-  
te; No. 190, Gnr. T. E. Morris; No. 128, Gnr. A. Knight.

Officers Meeting—The regular monthly meeting of the officers mess



## Furnish Your Bedroom

Neatly and artistically at small cost. You can do this by making your purchase here. We buy to the best advantage both in design and price—our selling expenses are small—you reap the benefit of this in being able to buy high grade furniture at lowest prices. Our guarantee 'goods as represented or money refunded' protects you absolutely.

## DRESSER AND STAND

Neat Dresser and Stand, Imperial oak, golden finish. Dresser has 3 large drawers, and fine British bevel plate mirror, 13 x 20. Washstand has 1 drawer and large cupboard below. A real bargain.

**CASH PRICE \$13.05**

Many other designs in stock.

## MATTRESS BARGAINS

Our Mattresses are best in the West by every test. We offer the highest grade all-pure sanitary cotton felt mattress, full size, covered in best art ticking and made by competent workmen.

**CASH PRICE \$10.80**

Smaller sizes at smaller prices

## IRON AND BRASS BEDS

We are showing a beautiful array of High Grade Beds at all prices and in all sizes. Handsome all brass, full sized Beds of pretty design from **\$24.30** and up. A full line of Bed Springs, Pillows, etc., in stock to choose from.

## SMITH & CHAMPION

1420 Douglas St.

"The Better Value Store"

Near City Hall

will be held at the drill hall on Thursday, May 12, at 8.30 p.m. Dress, uniform.

Sergeants Meeting—The half yearly meeting of the sergeants mess will be held in the drill hall on Thursday next the 12th inst., at 8 p.m.

GOLD MEDALS FOR  
LACROSSE VICTORS

VANCOUVER, May 7.—The New Westminster and Vancouver lacrosse teams will have something to battle for when they meet in the first inter-city game of the season at Recreation park a week from tomorrow. A set of handsome gold medals have been put up by Mayor Taylor for the winners and a

battle royal may be expected when the rivals get together.

The game will give the enthusiasts a good line on the abilities of the rival teams and will show just how much strength has been given the Vancouver team by the acquisition of Harry Griffith, Johnny Howard, Harry Pickering and Archie Adamson. The players are all getting into condition rapidly and will be ready for a hard game next week.

### Marathon Derby.

TORONTO, May 7.—In the twenty mile Marathon Derby, the order at the finish was Ljunstrom first; Joansen, second; Woods, third; Meadows, fourth Red Hawke, fifth. Time 1:54.51 3-5.

### Ladies to Debate

The meeting of the Epworth League of the Metropolitan Methodist Church to be held on Monday evening next promises to be unusually interesting. The literary department, which has charge of the meeting, has arranged for a ladies' debate on the topic, "Resolved, that Fashion rules people's mind more than Reason." The following ladies will take part: Misses Okell, Papke and LeClerc for the affirmative, and Misses Steele, Moore and Jones for the negative. As all the young ladies are good speakers and have spent a good deal of time in preparing their arguments, a very interesting and enjoyable evening is anticipated.

# The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson.

## The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 50 cents per month, if paid in advance; 60 cents per month if paid after the 10th of each month. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One Year .....	\$5.00
Six Months .....	2.50
Three Months .....	1.25
London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street.	

Sunday, May 8, 1910.

### THE KING

There is much speculation as to the manner in which George V. will discharge the onerous duties that have devolved upon him, but we think it is all premature, except that it will be safe to assume that he will be a constitutional sovereign. The part which a king may play in the affairs of the nation depends very much upon the character of the man. It must not be forgotten that "the king reigns, but does not govern." Such governmental powers as he exercises are not due to any constitutional functions vested in him, but arise out of his peculiar fitness to meet emergencies as they arise. Even then his influence is exerted silently. He never takes the position of a leader. He holds the royal prerogative in trust, not to carry out his own ideas, but to give effect to the wishes of the people constitutionally expressed. Conditions may arise when he must take the responsibility of determining if what he is advised to do does in point of fact represent the wish of the people, but we do not now recall an instance in which the sovereign, within two centuries, has undertaken to go contrary to the advice of a minister, who commanded a majority of the House of Commons. He has undoubtedly power to do so, but no one can undertake to say what might happen if he did. We do not think anyone need fear that George V. will depart from the traditions of his Royal House.

The new King's personal equipment for his high office it is quite premature to express an opinion. After his return from his tour around the world he appeared for a short time in the eyes of the public, and it will be remembered that he created a very excellent impression. It can be said with truth that the general opinion then was that he had exhibited qualities that fitted him for the office that he might one day hope to fill. But as things happened the late King was about that time foreseen by the movement of events into an extremely conspicuous place in the world's affairs. All eyes became centred on him; every voice was raised in praise of his splendid work for his country and mankind at large. There did not seem to be any place for his son, except in discharging certain formal duties, which he always executed very acceptably. There is really no other place in our social and political fabric for a Prince of Wales. He may not concern himself openly in politics. He must not let his name be associated with any political party. If he lives as a gentleman should, interesting himself in the things that the people are interested in, is courteous, affable and respectable, he does all that can be expected of him. We can well believe that a Prince of Wales would be a student of affairs, but he may not be so openly. He will, of course, have his own opinions, but he may not express them on contentious subjects. Hence, a Prince of Wales must be to a large degree an unknown factor. The late King was during the lifetime of his mother. We all knew of him as Prince of Wales, a fine, hearty, whole-souled man, who gained deservedly the title of First Gentleman in Europe; but he gave us no reason to suspect that behind this bonhomie were hidden the powers of a statesman, worthy to be ranked with the greatest of the world has produced. So it may be with the present King. Time may show him to be a worthy successor of his great father. Certainly the few brief words he has already said are full of promise for the future.

It is also premature to speculate upon the effect of the King's death upon the political situation in the Mother Country. It will, as a matter of course, take men's minds for the time being off the issues that have been distracting the country. The Empire was looking to Edward VII. to show the way out of the political maze in which the nation has become involved. It would be unreasonable to expect the same guidance for his successor, and we are not without the hope that all political parties will forbear from pressing matters to a conclusion for a short time, and that the breathing spell that will thus be given may prove advantageous. The political party, which would endeavor to force the hand of the King unduly, would be overthrown by an indignant country. The British sense of fairplay will serve the nation well at this time. As we recover from the first shock of the Empire's sad bereavement, we feel that all will be well.

### ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE

Sir Richard Cartwright was banquetted by his fellow Senators, and he made a speech. Advancing years have not dimmed the fire of Sir Richard's eye, the fervor of his language or the brilliancy of his imagination. It is not surprising that a man who has been in public life forty-seven years, and has carefully watched the course of events should have an open mind on all subjects. He has learned how many unexpected things occur. On this point Sir Richard said:

"As I have said, the changes which I have had occasion to witness, both material and political, have been of a very remarkable kind. Thinking over the matter but lately, there were several things which occurred to me in the material line which it is worth while remembering in considering the present condition of this Dominion. In those days we had neither cable nor telephone. In those days, as I know to my cost, during many months of the year it was then as tedious and long a journey from Toronto to Quebec as it is today from Ottawa to Vancouver. In those days there was no such thing as railway or any such things as a railway of any kind or sort across the continent. The buffalo roamed in millions in my early days from the Red River to Texas. In point of fact in those days it was hardly possible to conceive a more complete revolution than has taken place in what I may call the material condition of the country. Practically there was no Northwest. Practically, in a certain sense, we had hardly any future before us at that time in Canada, at least hardly any that was visible to us."

"And when you turn to the political side, when you look abroad on the world, the changes have been perhaps even greater. In those days there was no such thing as a German Emperor or a German Empire. In those days Prussia was an absolutely negligible quantity. In those days Japan had only been discovered by the American squadron, who, without intending it, without knowing, I think, what they were about, succeeded in creating a new and strong sea power in the place of that ancient kingdom. More than all, strangely enough, the then dominant figure, the man who of all others attracted the attention and exercised weight in the council's not merely of Europe, but of the new world, was the Emperor Louis Napoleon. He had just checked Russia; he had defeated Austria; his armies had taken possession of Mexico, and it was a subject of very serious apprehension in Washington, to my certain knowledge, as to which way he would throw his influence in the case of the strife between the North and the South.

From this resume of the events of the past the venerable Senator passed on to speak of the probabilities of the future, and the theme of his remarks was the prospect that Canada might prove a bond of union between the two great divisions of the English-speaking world. He declined to believe such a consummation improbable, claiming that it would be no more wonderful than many things that he had seen occur, and asserting that he thought he could observe in the trend of public opinion in the United States a movement that may ultimately lead to such an alliance. He said that such a union would be a potent factor for the promotion of the peace of the world. We quote:

"More than that, I hold that should such an alliance as I speak of ever be consummated, in that fact lies perhaps the one and only chance now existing for bringing about that much desired general disarmament, which alone can insure the present peace of the world. To my mind it is a trifling thing, to my mind it is a horrible thing, to know as I do that the four greatest nations upon earth, the four who call themselves the most highly civilized nations, are at this very moment expending two-thirds of their net available income in maintaining warlike preparations to cut each other's throats, while, according to a recent statement of a late Prime Minister of England, there are millions upon millions of their people who do not know from one day's end to the other where they will find food for the next morning. Think, and I am not speaking without reflection or without cause, that it might well come to pass that we in Canada, who occupy a very peculiar position between the two great sections of the English-speaking race, might well be able, small nation as we yet are, to assist in bringing these great countries together for such a purpose."

"Sir, if in those days in 1863 any man had risen up among us in the guise of a prophet, or in any other guise you please, and had told us that within half a dozen years the great Emperor would be a fugitive and a captive, that his capital would have been occupied and besieged by the Prussian army, we would have regarded him as little better than an incurable lunatic. As for the matter of that, I am inclined to think that any one of you would ten years ago have regarded a man as an incurable lunatic who would have told you that within ten years a Japanese army would have defeated 500,000 Russian troops in the open field in battle. But to my mind there was one thing with which we are much more immediately concerned, which the future historian, when he comes to review the nineteenth century, will, if he understands his trade, say was more important than all of these put together, and that was the fact that the close of that century saw eighty millions of English-speaking men assembled together in North America, counting ourselves and the people of the United States. Sir, those eighty millions have grown since that time in ten years to a hundred millions today. That, sir, is the great and the dominating fact of the twentieth century."

This is certainly a remarkable record, and although Sir Richard is only one of thousands who have witnessed the making of it, he is the first, so far as we know, to group these salient facts together. They present a combination that is calculated to challenge attention.

### THE COMET

There have been a good many attempts to see Halley's comet, but not very many of them have been successful.

The visitor is fairly brilliant, and it is a curious fact that many people are quite unable to distinguish anything out of common in the stellar heavens. When the great comet of 1881 spread its tail across the sky, many persons were unable to make it out, although to most eyes it was distinct enough. Halley's comet is not in a favorable position for observation. It is too nearly in line with the Sun and the eastern sky, where it is to be found in the mornings, is not favorable for observations by reason of the very early light of dawn and the effect of the approaching Sun upon the mist floating in the air. Here is a table of the rising of the comet and the Sun for the remainder of the time the former will be visible in the East:

	Comet rises	Sun rises
	a.m.	a.m.
May 8 . . . . .	2.46	5.01
May 10 . . . . .	2.27	4.59
May 12 . . . . .	2.32	4.56
May 14 . . . . .	2.40	4.54
May 16 . . . . .	3.08	4.52

To find the comet, first find Venus and then look to the southeast of that planet, after the 18th inst., the comet will be in the western sky. This will be because it will have passed outside of the earth's orbit. Now it is between us and the Sun; after the 18th we will be between it and the Sun. It will not be a very conspicuous object very long for the reason that it is too close to the glare of the central luminary.

Messrs. C. D. Masset, John C. Eaton and E. R. Wood, of Toronto, gave jointly \$200,000 towards a \$600,000 Y. M.C.A. building to be erected in that city. This is a very fine showing for the three gentlemen named.

Strenuous efforts are being made to promote the growth of cotton in the valley of the Niger and elsewhere in Africa, so as to render the world to some extent independent of the American supply. Special efforts are also being made to establish cotton-growing in the British West Indies, and it is said that the prospects for complete success are very bright.

The brown-tail and gipsy moths are doing such damage in Massachusetts that the State has undertaken to kill them by propagating the monodontomerus. A beast with a name like that ought to be able to kill a moth, and in view of the fact that 1,000 of them in six years will increase to ten billions, one might suppose there was a fair chance that in time they would kill everything else.

The tremendous prices demanded by musical artists of the first rank are causing the operatic managers a good deal of worry. At the rate things are going, it will soon become impossible to produce a grand opera by the greatest performers except at prices that only a small part of the public is willing to pay. The habit is for singers to talk very finely about their art, but most of them are commercial before they are artistic.

So far as we have been able to see the only paper in Canada that was "surprised and shocked" by the present to Mr. Fielding was the Mail and Empire, of Toronto. The Mail and Empire would not injure the prospects of the party, which it supports, if it would occasionally admit that its political adversaries might once in a blue moon accidentally, at least, do what is right. Nothing hurts a political party like the incessant condemnation of its opponents.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has purchased a large area at the head of Courtenay Bay, St. John, where it proposes to establish spacious terminal facilities. Courtenay Bay is being dredged by the government so as to be prepared for the coming of ocean liners. St. John is fortunate in having this harbor, which until now has been very little used. Courtenay Bay was probably the ancient mouth of the St. John river, which was closed by the same great earth movement that created the celebrated "reversible falls." We congratulate our sister city upon its splendid prospects.

Lord Brassey is the latest person to insist that Britain is not decadent. So far from being outstripped by Germany in the export of manufactured articles, he says that her gain has been much greater than that of the continental power, while on the naval question he says: "Great Britain is well able to bear all the necessary burdens of keeping up the two-power standard of the Navy; indeed her burdens are lighter than those of other nations, especially Germany's. In Great Britain the line of exemption from income tax is drawn at £160; in Germany at £45, and in France, under recent legislation, at £50."

There will be much regret in social, business circles and military circles at the news that Mr. Thomas D. Veitch will remove from Victoria to Halifax about July 1st. Mr. Veitch, who has been so conspicuously successful as the manager of the Royal Bank of Canada here, has been appointed to take charge of the Halifax office, which is the parent branch of the Bank, although the head office is now in Montreal. While his many friends will congratulate him upon his promotion, there will be much regret that it compels him to leave the city. Mrs. Veitch will be much missed by a large circle of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Veitch will carry away with them the best wishes of the community.

# What About This Summer—Are You Prepared To Get The Fullest Enjoyment From It? Come In And See How We Can Add To Your Comfort —Come Monday

## SUMMER FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

The Summer Season is upon us—are you prepared to get the fullest enjoyment out of the beautiful Summer of this Western country?

We want you to come in and let us show you many little-priced items that'll greatly add to your summer comfort and happiness. This store is headquarters for every Summer furniture and furnishings need.

If you have a Summer cottage or camp to equip, you cannot do better than to come here. You'll find every necessary item here and the biggest and best assortments. Let us "outfit" your camp this Summer.

Let us show you the things for Summer use in the city house—

Porch Shades

Screen Doors

Window Screens

—And all those listed below.

### Hammocks

There's a whole lot of Summer comfort to be derived from the use of a hammock. If you have never known its joys, we strongly advise that you secure one for this Summer season. The price is little—it'll work no hardship on anyone. Swing one in the trees at the Summer cottage or try the balcony of the city home.

We have a big choice of styles, and the price range shows one to fit your purse. Let us show you some stylish hammocks from, each, \$1.50.

### Summer Furniture

Extra chairs for porch and lawn use are needed now. Why not get a stylish and comfortable chair and a chair that'll make a desired acquisition to the home's furnishings when the Summer season is passed? You'll find just such a chair in these reed, rush and linen fibre chairs of ours.

Stylish chairs that are delightfully cool and inviting in appearance and are easy in price. We have just lately received a big shipment of these, and we want you to come in and see the present excellent display. No better time than right now to make the selection.

### Floor Coverings

Floor coverings for the Summer time—for the Summer cottage or city home—are here in plenty. We have the popular China and Japan mattings—cool, clean and attractive in appearance. A big choice of colorings and patterns and easy prices. We have them at per yard, 30c and 25¢.

The latest craze is the RAGSTYLE Rug. This is a rug made in a manner similar to the carpets our grandmothers used to make from the rags saved from the household wear and tear. They differ, however, in that they are made from new, clean materials and are more attractive in appearance. We are sole agents—Come in and see these.

A great variety of low priced squares.

### Camp Furniture

Ever had unexpected company turn up at your Summer cottage or camp? If you have, you'll probably appreciate what a splendid convenience a folding camp bed is. But that's not the only service it gives. We have them that fold very compactly for carrying purposes, and are so light that they make the matter of "sleeping out" when hunting or fishing a comfortable matter.

We have a great line of Gold Medal folding camp furniture—beds, stools, chairs, tables, baths, etc. The lightest and strongest and the most economical camp furniture made. Come in and see it.

### Ice Cream Freezers

What's more delightful, in the way of eatables, than a delightfully cool, delicious dish of ice cream on a sultry Summer day? And it's healthy, too—if well made.

The safe and economical plan is to make it yourself, and the ideal freezer to use is the "Lightning." This is an easy-running freezer, with many patented features, and insures you the finest quality of deliciously appetizing ice cream.

Time, turning and strength, ice and salt, saved through the use of the Lightning freezer. We have all sizes with prices starting at \$2.75.

### Refrigerators

Insurance that costs nothing—that's what you get when you purchase a good refrigerator. It protects the health of the whole family, and through its great saving in spoilable eatables pays for itself.

Just because you have done without a refrigerator all these years is no reason why you shouldn't get one this summer. Come in and let us show you the famous McCray and other leading lines—the best refrigerators made. These are the sort that are economical on ice consumption.

Big choice of style and prices—we have refrigerators priced from \$12.00.

# WEILER BROS.



### Chickering, Broadwood, Bell, Knabe, Kranich and Bach

And other celebrated pianos  
Bell Autonolas and Milton "In-  
visible" Self-Playing Pianos  
Edison and Victor Talking Ma-  
chines  
Complete Line Small Instru-  
ments, Sheet Music, and Gen-  
eral Musical Merchandise.  
Call and take over our Easy  
Payment Plan.

Visitors are heartily welcome  
to entertainment in our Edison  
and Victor Parlors.

### MONTELIUS Piano House Ltd.

1104 Government Street

### Swell Street Hats New Veilings Auto Veils

--AT--

### The Hat Shop

705 Yates Street  
Next Merchants Bank

### MADAME RUSSELL

HAIR DRESSING  
DAVID SPENCER, LTD.  
Third floor annex.  
Phone 1836

### NOTICE

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY  
hereby give notice that one month from  
date hereof, they will apply to the Su-  
perintendent of Provincial Police at  
Victoria, B.C., for a renewal of their  
license for selling intoxicating liquors  
at the premises known as The Hudson's  
Bay House, situated at Telegraph  
Creek, in the district of Cassiar, to  
commence the 1st day of July, 1910.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.  
Per JAS. THOMSON.

April 27, 1910.

**Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly  
recommended by the medical profession to  
be safeguarded against infection diseases.**

**Big Shoe Firm Fails**  
BOSTON, May 7—Perkins, Hardy & Co., shoe manufacturers of this city and Derby, N.H., assigned today to L. H. Friedman and Robert C. King. The liabilities are \$600,000 and the assets \$500,000. The creditors reside mainly in New York and Boston. The firm employs 3,000 hands.

Paul Stevens has been convicted at the Clinton assizes of carrying dangerous weapons, sentence being deferred.

The assize grand jury at Clinton in its presentment protests against the employment of automobiles on the Cariboo road. Ex-Premier Semlin was foreman of the jury.

Mr. George J. Walker, Government agent at Barkerville, is on the coast on a three months' furlough, in the course of which he will also visit Eastern Canada and New York. In his absence Mr. R. C. S. Randall, min-

ister of the Hudson's Bay post.

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# Moss Street Lot \$650

This property is about three minutes walk from school, Sewer and water main down the street. Can be bought for \$130 cash, balance over two years.

We also have some very nice homes for sale on easy terms.

## The British American Trust Company, Ltd.

Corner Broad and View Streets

## Still Doing Business

But not at the old stand.

WE HAVE MOVED OUR STOCK TO

## LARGER PREMISES NEXT DOOR

And are better able to handle our trade than ever.

## E. B. Marvin & Co.

The Shipchandlers 1202 Wharf Street  
Store Formerly Occupied by J. H. Todd & Sons

## You Cannot Buy Better Flour at Less Prices

THAN WHAT WE ARE OFFERING

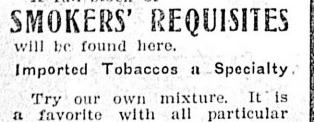
Lake of the Woods Flour, per sack.....	\$1.90
Royal Household Flour, per sack.....	\$1.90
Calgary Hungarian Flour, per sack.....	\$1.75
Sugar, in 20-lb. sacks, \$1.15 and.....	\$1.30
Brooke, Bond's Famous Tea, 3-lb. tin.....	\$1.00
Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes, 3 packets.....	.25
Ogilvie's Rolled Oats, 8-lb. sack.....	.35
Ogilvie's Rolled Oats, 20-lb. sack.....	.85
BARRINGTON HALL'S FAMOUS BAKERIZED COFFEE—steel cut, per lb. ....	50¢

## H. O. KIRKHAM, Grocer

Corner Fort and Douglas. Phone 178

## THE MIKADO BAZAAR

Japanese Fancy Goods  
Special sale for Bamboo Blind, 8x8, \$1.25, and 6x7 75c.  
1404 Gov't St. Cor. Johnson



Try our own mixture. It is a favorite with all particular smokers.

## NEWS OF THE CITY

### Band Concert Cancelled

On account of the death of His Majesty Edward VII, the band concert at Beacon Hill today is cancelled.

### Hired Vehicles Bylaw

At the next council meeting Ald. Bishop will ask leave to introduce a bylaw to further amend the hired vehicles bylaw.

### Women's Parliament Postponed

The meeting of the women's parliament, which was to have taken place next week, has been postponed owing to the death of the King.

### Contract Awarded.

The contract for the erection of W. H. Kirkbride's residence has been awarded to Contractor R. R. Jones. Work will be commenced at once.

### No Council Meeting

No business will be transacted by the city council tomorrow night. The council will meet and adjourn as a tribute to the memory of King Edward VII.

### To Hold Quarterly Meeting

The Woman's Council will hold its quarterly meeting on Monday in the Market Hall at 2.30 p.m. All delegates elected by the various societies to attend the annual meeting are especially requested to attend.

### Building Permits

Building permits have been issued to the Hon. Richard McBride for alterations to his residence on Gorge road at a cost of \$2,300; and to A. Shotbolt for a frame one storey dwelling on Quadra street to cost \$2,500.

### Ceremony Not Held

Erroneously the Colonist published yesterday morning a statement to the effect that the organization of lumbermen known as the Hoo-Hoos held their first convention here Friday night. The ceremony was postponed on account of the news of the death of the King. Adjournment was formally elected and the meeting will be held on May 11, with the same officers and with the same arrangements throughout.

### W. C. T. U. Mission Board

The W.C.T.U. Mission Board held their regular monthly meeting in the committee room at the Masonic Store street, on Thursday afternoon. The board has great cause for thankfulness, to take courage and go forward. They also wish to thank all friends that have come forward so willingly and helped the cause in so many different ways. They purpose holding a pound party on Tuesday next, May 10th. A very hearty invitation is given to all.

### Frederic Villiers Coming

Frederic Villiers, most famous of living war artists and correspondents, who is completing a lecturing tour in the Dominion, it is promised will visit Victoria during the coming week, and most probably lecture while here, out of his large book of personal experience under military auspices. It is also probable that Mr. Villiers will be the guest while here of the Canadian Club, and be modestly entertained by the officers of the Parliamentary Press Gallery.

### Can Obtain Cars

J. W. Koester, assistant to George W. Hartzell, who represents wealthy New York interests which recently purchased the Red Fir Lumber Company's property at Nanaimo, interviewed Superintendent Beasley of the E & N. yesterday regarding a supply of cars to move the lumber for the new concern. A satisfactory arrangement was arrived at and Mr. Koester left for Nanaimo on the afternoon train. He said before leaving the new company would institute improvements and would make the plant thoroughly modern in every particular.

### Police Court Budget

Georgia Baker, a young woman who, the police say, has been a frequenter of opium houses, was sentenced to three months on a charge of vagrancy before Magistrate Jay in the city police court yesterday morning. Alfonso Cross, charged with the same offence was also given three months. Alex. Finlayson, William René, and Thomas Elwood, three more vagrants, were remanded until tomorrow. Four drunks paid the usual fine and five jehus found guilty of speeding their horses on the Rock Bay bridge in contravention of the by-law, which limits the trans-rapidity to be exercised there to a walk, were fined \$5 each.

### METHODIST CONFERENCE

Governing Body of Methodists in British Columbia Meets This Week in Nelson.

The Theological Union lecture will form one of the features of the twenty-fourth session of the British Columbia Methodist conference, to be held at Nelson from next Wednesday until the following Tuesday. Rev. Robert Milliken, B. A., pastor of Wesley church, Vancouver, will deliver the lecture, the subject being "The Evolution of the Religious Idea in Man." The programme is as follows:

Wednesday, May 11.—Temperance and moral reform. Addresses by Rev. S. D. Chown, D. D., and Rev. W. A. Gifford.

Thursday, May 12.—Educational Programme under the direction of Columbian College board of managers. Address by Dr. Carman.

Friday, May 13.—Reception service. Resolution moved by Rev. A. Henderson, seconded by Rev. E. W. Stapleford, B. A.

Saturday, May 14.—Theological Union lecture, Rev. R. Milliken, B. A.

Monday, May 16.—Conference evangelistic service. Sermon by Rev. A. Hetherington, B. A., B. D., after service conducted by the president of conference.

Tuesday, May 17.—Banquet tendered by the Q. O. B. Trinity church.

### Sunday Services

May 8.—Morning, Rev. S. S. Osterhout, Ph.D.; evening, Rev. George H. Raley.

May 15, 9:30 a. m.—Conference and love feast, led by the Rev. J. F. Betts;

a. m., ordination sermon, Rev. A. Sutherland, D. D., followed by ordination service conducted by the president of conference; 3 p. m., Sunday school addresses by Rev. C. S. Reddick and Rev. A. M. Sanford; 7:30 p. m., sermon by Rev. Jas. M. A. Missionary anniversary.

Among the local lay delegates to the conference are Messrs. T. S. Smith, G. R. Gordon, Angus Macdonald, E. W. Leeson, H. H. Stevens, Thomas Cunningham, P. G. Drost, W. J. Gardner, J. E. Atkins, W. C. Flinday and James Tuttle.

You can deposit your money at 4 per cent. interest with The B. C. Permanent Loan Company and be able to withdraw the total amount or any portion thereof without notice. Cheques are supplied to each depositor. Paid up capital over \$1,000,000, assets over \$2,500,000. Branch office, 1210 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

## THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., May 7, 1910:

### SYNOPOSIUM

The barometer remains abnormally high along the coast from this to Alaska and fair weather continues throughout the Pacific slope with temperatures above 80° in Kootenay. Fair and moderately warm weather still prevails in the Prairie provinces.

### TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria .....	45	66
Vancouver .....	46	66
New Westminster .....	46	68
Kamloops .....	51	84
Barkerville .....	38	52
Fort Simpson .....	40	48
Atlin .....	32	42
Calgary, Alta. ....	34	44
Winnipeg, Man. ....	40	70
Portland, Ore. ....	56	78
San Francisco, Cal. ....	52	68

### FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate to fresh winds mostly westerly and southerly, generally fair today and Monday, stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland: Winds mostly westerly and southerly, generally fair today and Monday, stationary or higher temperature.

SATURDAY.

Highest ..... 66

Lowest ..... 45

Mean ..... 55

Sunshine, 13 hours.

### OFFICE FURNITURE

DESKS, CHAIRS,

Filing Cabinets in Wood and Steel

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES

### BAXTER & JOHNSON

809 Government. Phone 730

## SALE OF SATCHELS

If you want to secure a beautiful, fashionable Hand Bag, cheap, don't miss these best bargains ever offered in Victoria.

### BIG CUT IN PRICES

Red and all the desirable shades.

We are forced to sell quickly in order to make room for large new shipments.

See Our Big Ad. on Page 10.

## W. H. WILKERSON

The Jeweller,  
915 Government Street  
Tel. 1606

## When Ready to Start Housekeeping

Call on us. We can supply your every need in groceries and guarantee your every satisfaction. You will find our stock fresh, clean and up-to-date.

### Seasonable Fruits and Vegetables

Always Fresh.

## A. Pool, Grocery

623 Yates street Phone 448

## Typewriting and Stenography

545 Bastion Street Phone R380

## BIFOCALS OR DOUBLE VISION GLASSES

Give a satisfaction that nothing will replace.

They come so near to the natural that you will feel like you did in boyhood.

It keeps all patent and enamelled leathers soft, pliable and brilliant.

Use it on new shoes and keep them new—it prevents cracking.

Doubles dress shoes' durability.

In white opal jars, 15c and 25c.

There's a Packard Dress to suit every leather.

At All Dealers'

L. H. PACKARD & CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

4

Sooke Acreage

160 acres at Sooke, half cleared, snap \$1,750. Marriott & Fellows, 619 Trounce avenue.

For children's wear go to the Beehive, Douglas street, fine straw hats

50c and \$1.00; overall dresses 60c

and 65c; strong stockings that will wear 25c up; boy's blouses, 75c; boy's English serge pants, 75c; babies bonnets, from 35c.

McClary's Famous Steel Ranges and Heating Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's

1313 Wharf Street, near Johnson Street, Victoria.

McClary's Famous Steel Ranges and Heating Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's

1313 Wharf Street

# Good Judges of Good Wines

Are patrons of our store. We are pleasing many folks with the best known and most reliable brands.

WINES  
LIQUORS  
LIQUEURS  
ALES  
PORTER  
MINERAL WATER  
Etc., Etc.

We make a specialty of first class goods at moderate price.  
Call Up Telephone 1974.  
Prompt Delivery Service Assured

## Capital City Wine Store

1327 Douglas Street, Cor Johnson

Tel. 1974

## New Sunshades and Parasols

Ladies are invited to see our exquisite showing of sunshades and parasols.

### New Designs, Plain, Fancy and Colored. Lowest Prices.

## Oriental Importing Company

THE WHITE FRONT SILK HOUSE

510 Cormorant St.

Op. E. & N. Depot

## LAWN MOWERS

Lawn Rollers

Lawn Sprinklers

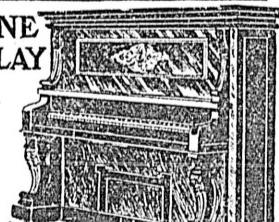
HOSE  
Kinkless Hose  
Cotton Hose  
Rubber Hose

GARDEN TOOLS

Hickman-Tye  
Hardware Co., Ltd.  
Phone 59  
544-546 Yates St.

## PLAYER-PIANO

ANYONE  
CAN PLAY  
IT



Nothing cheers, brightens and binds a family together like good music. Nowadays the life and joy of many households is the world-famed

## Behning Player Piano

No knowledge of music is necessary to play this wonderful instrument. We cordially invite you to come in and examine the marvelous merits of this, the best piano-player of the age. Come in and listen to it today.

## FLETCHER BROS.

1231 GOVERNMENT STREET

Let Us Estimate on Your

## WIRING, ELECTRICAL FIXTURES

ETC., ETC.

Only first class material used. Workmanship guaranteed. Prices right.

## HAWKINS & HAYWARD

PHONE 643.

## DR. DE FOREST

### TO VISIT CITY

Inventor of Wireless Telephone and Sparkless Wireless Telegraph to Lecture in Victoria

## MEMORIAL SERVICES

### First Presbyterian

Rev. Mr. Campbell, who came back last evening from the meeting of the synod will conduct a memorial service at First Presbyterian Church this morning, having reference to our departed sovereign, King Edward VII.

### St. Andrew's Presbyterian

Special memorial services will be conducted at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church this morning. Rev. W. Leslie Clay, the pastor, was attending the Presbyterian Synod at Vancouver when the news of King Edward's death was received. He had not intended being in the city this Sunday, but was asked by members of his congregation to return to occupy the pulpit.

### Church of Our Lord

The ladies of the Church of Our Lord have draped the church with royal purple for the services tomorrow. Special hymns will be sung and the rector will preach a sermon at the morning service on the death of the King.

### First Congregational

The services in the First Congregational Church will be of a memorial character this evening, the pastor, Rev. Herman A. Carson, dealing with the life and death of King Edward. His subject is "A Humble Tribute of a Loyal Subject."

### Emmanuel Baptist

On account of the death of King Edward, Rev. William Stevenson will preach a special memorial sermon in the Emmanuel Baptist Church this evening.

### LITERARY SOCIETY

The formal closing of the sixteenth session of the Victoria Literary Society was held in the Alexandra Club rooms on the evening of May 3rd.

With the older society was associated a young literary plant of much promise—the Octave Literary Club recently organized by Mrs. Cooper, in Victoria West. These two societies and their guests spent an exceedingly pleasant evening together.

Similar demonstrations were given in Vancouver last week, when the inventor talked from the Vancouver Hotel to the Dominion Trust building. The equipment to be used here is the same that has been installed throughout Canada, and his demonstrations have attracted widespread interest.

In Victoria several receptions are being planned in honor of Dr. De Forest, and the night of his address several prominent men of the city will be on the platform with the inventor.

Before leaving Victoria Dr. De Forest will select a site for a long-distance wireless telephone station to be erected here. Similar stations are to be built immediately at Winnipeg, Calgary, Moose Jaw, Regina and Vancouver. At the present time the inventor is selecting a site for a station at Seattle.

Dr. De Forest is one among a half dozen inventors who have done most to develop wireless telegraphy and telephony. He is a young man, only 36 years of age, and was born at Council Bluffs, Ia., in 1873. His early boyhood was spent in Albany. Dr. De Forest prepared well for his work.

In 1896 he graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale (electrical and mechanical engineering) and after three years of post graduate work he received his degree of Ph.D. from the same institution.

It was about this time that the Hertzian wave theory had astounded the scientific world, and it interested him deeply, so much so that he wrote his doctor's thesis on the subject and made wireless transmission of intelligence his life work.

In the fall of 1903 he began his experiments on the wireless telephone, following out previous ideas, and in the spring of 1905 made several successful experiments. In February, 1908, he went to Paris, France, and demonstrated his apparatus on the Eiffel tower. During this test, the long distance record was made, a gramophone music being heard at a naval station near Marseilles, over 500 miles away. His system was also used successfully on the ships of the Pacific squadron on the voyage from the Atlantic, and was later demonstrated with marked success on the Channel fleet of the British navy and the Italian battleships.

### KILLED WHILE BLASTING

Alexander McDonald Meets Death Through Premature Discharge of Dynamite.

Alexander McDonald, employed as foreman by Moore & Petlik, the subcontractors upon the Mill Bay road, was instantly killed and Angelo Sizziotti was badly injured by the premature explosion of a blast near the 19th Mile Post on Friday last.

The unfortunate men were sprunging a hole with a light charge of dynamite when the latter exploded prematurely. The foreman, Mr. McDonald, was horribly mangled, death ensuing immediately, while Sizziotti, his assistant, was seriously hurt but will recover.

The late Mr. McDonald was born in Scotland and was 41 years of age.

### Jubilee Hospital

This afternoon service will be conducted at 3 o'clock in the Pemberton Chapel by Rev. G. Cook.

### THE MAIIS

Vancouver and Eastern Canada: Leave daily at 3 p.m. and midnight. Due 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. daily.

### United Kingdom:

Leave daily at 3 p.m. and midnight. Due Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.

### United States:

Leave daily at 5 p.m. Due daily, except Tuesday, 3:30 p.m.

### China and Japan:

Leave May 2, 4, 6, 9, 20, 23, 25. Due May 3, 14, 15, 16, 20, 23, 25.

### Australia and New Zealand:

Leave May 18, 20, 23; Due May 5, 16.

### Honolulu

Leave May 1, 3, 6, 7, 20, 21, 24, 27. Due May 3, 6, 16, 23, 27, 30.

### South Africa:

Leave via Montreal, May 7.

### Dawson, Atlin, White Horse, etc.:

Leave May 3, 13, 23.

### Stewart

Leave Wednesday at midnight. Due Monday.

Port Simpson, Port Essington, etc. Leave May 2, 3, 4, 11, 16, 18, 23, 25. Due May 2, 12, 14, 16, 22, 23, 28, 30.

### Clayoquot, Etc.

Leave May 7, 14, 20. Due May 13, 20, 28.

### Alberni

Leave Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Leave Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

## LUMBERMEN FEAR

### DEARTH OF CARS

Prominent Leaders in Industry Gathered in Victoria Discuss Prospects—Vancouver Island and Appreciated

Victoria was more or less in the hands of lumbermen yesterday and Friday. On the latter day a big delegation of Hoo-Hoos came across from Seattle and Vancouver to initiate a bunch of the Victoria kittens. The invitation was postponed owing to the King's death. To tell Hoo-Hoo Hoo in the crowd would take a column but there were some representative lumber men well qualified to speak about lumber conditions. Referring to present prospects the visitors declared that the outlook was brighter for the lumber trade than it had been for some time. The increased demand for Saskatchewan and the territories for lumber had caused the mill companies to entertain bright hopes for the coming year.

Speaking of the superiority of the timber of this island several of the most prominent of the visiting lumbermen said last night that the outside world appreciated the quality of Vancouver Island timber and that this was demonstrated by the immense purchases of timber here.

That the new arrangement of the government whereby outside companies may not export rough timber for sawing in the United States will mean rapid and large development of the timber resources of this island was the unanimous opinion of the party. It would mean the building of large mills here and the establishment of great industries.

"The only thing we are afraid of this year" said one of the visitors "is the possibility of a car shortage. We cannot have too many railways to handle the immense growing output of the lumber industry in this province. We are now anxiously looking forward to the time when the grain output of the prairies will be shipped by the western route. This will solve the problem of a car shortage as we can then ship lumber east in the cars that bring grain to the west."

CALICOON, N.Y., May 7.—Four sledges built for work in the Arctic were shipped from here to Capt. Joseph Bernier, of the Canadian marine service, today by Theodore A. Cook, brother of Dr. Cook, who lives here on the Cook dairy farm, the family birthplace. Capt. Bernier leaves next month in command of the Canadian government ship Arctic on a trip of exploration through the territory that Dr. Cook christened Bradley Land. It is his intention to follow as far as he can Dr. Cook's train in an effort to determine the accuracy of Cook's assertions and observations.

OBITUARY NOTICES

Level

The funeral of the late William Lovel was held at St. Luke's church, Cedar Hill, at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Collison officiating. There was a large attendance, the service at the church being a most impressive one. Many and frequent were the expressions of sorrow at the death of the late gentleman. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Wright, Kling, Currie, Shaw, Blizzard and Cook.

Memorial Service.

Civic arrangements for a public memorial service in tribute to the memory of the late king are awaiting the official notification of the news from Ottawa. Mayor Morley states however, that the arrangements will be similar to those carried out on the occasion of the death of Queen Victoria. A public memorial service will be held opposite the parliament buildings on the day of the late king's funeral, and following it a procession will be formed and proceed to the city hall where the new king will be proclaimed.

The front of the city hall has been draped in purple and black. The centre piece of the mourning emblems comprises a double photograph of His Late Majesty set in a crown, the whole surrounded by purple drapery. The task of draping parliament buildings was delayed by the high wind of yesterday and will not be completed until tomorrow.

Shaw

The funeral of the late Miss Margaret Shaw took place yesterday afternoon from the chapel of the B. C. Funeral Co. at 2 p.m., where service was conducted by the Rev. A. Henderson at the chapel and graveside. The hymns sung were "Jesus Lover of My Soul" and "Rock of Ages." Mr. F. Giles presided at the organ, and the following acted as pallbearers: W. J. Anderson, O. C. Hastings, Wm. Humphreys and Fredk. Davey, M.P.P.

McDonald

The funeral of the late Alexander McDonald, the unfortunate workman who was killed by the premature discharge of a blast on the new Mill Bay road near the 19th mile post on Friday, awaits instructions from friends in the east. The B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co. have the arrangements in charge.

King.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Henry King took place Friday afternoon from the parlors of the B. C. Funeral company, and proceeded to Christ church cathedral, where Rt. Rev. Bishop Perrin conducted an impressive service. At the graveside the services for the dead were read by the officiating minister. There was a large number of sympathizing friends present. A delegation from the B. C. Electric company attended the funeral.

The dead offerings were numerous, the casket and borne being covered with them. The following acted as pallbearers: L. Cates, V. Dempsey, R. A. Ritchie, C. Burr, G. Gardner and B. Rombough.

Pollard.

The remains of the late Mrs. George Pollard were laid at rest in Ross cemetery Friday. The funeral took place from the residence of her father, J. Barnswell, 1148 Johnson street, at 2:30 o'clock, where services were conducted by Rev. F. T. Tapscott.

The attendance of friends was large and many flowers were presented.

The pallbearers were as follows: A.

Alexander, A. J. Alexander, E. Mortimer and J. Arrendell.

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Especially in the case of a Lawn Mower. See these fine values in

### LAWN MOWERS

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12in. Ball bearing	\$7.00	
14in. Ball bearing	\$8.00	
16in. Ball bearing	\$9.00	
18in. Ball bearing	\$10.50	

## The Heat of the Kitchen

Now that warm weather seems to be upon us, the kitchen naturally becomes sweltering hot, and when you have any ironing to do, you of course get thoroughly exhausted and tired out.

The invention of the

### ELECTRIC IRON

has proved a blessing to every woman who has used one.

Get one from the house that leads in Electrical Appliances.

HINTON ELECTRIC CO.,  
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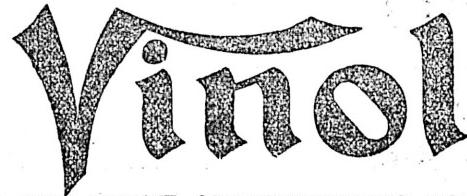
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### IS THE BEST STRENGTHENING TONIC

for Feeble Old People, Delicate Children, Weak, Run-down Persons, and to Counteract Chronic Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis; is because it combines the two most world-famed tonics—the medicinal, strengthening, body-building elements of Cod Liver Oil and Tonic Iron, without oil or grease, tastes good, and agrees with every one.

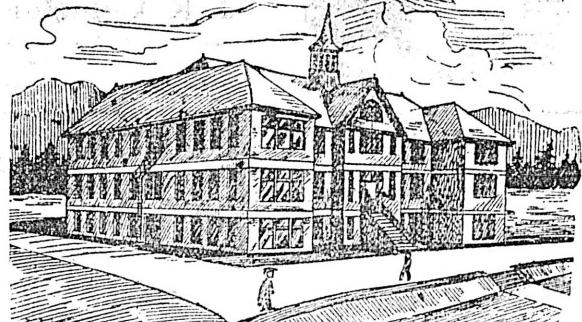
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D. E. CAMPBELL, DRUGGIST

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VICTORIA, B. C.

FOR BOYS FOR BOYS



Summer Term Begins April 5

At 9:30 a.m.

### Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields

in Spacious New Brick Building.

Accommodation for 120 Borders.

Chemical Laboratory: Organized Cadet Corps: Musketry Instruction: Football and Cricket: Gymnasium and Indoor Rifle Range.

### RECENT SUCCESSES AT MCGILL AND R.M.C.

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For Prospectus Apply the Bursar.

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Select High-Grade Day and Boarding College for Boys of 8 to 16 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Bacon Hill Park. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees Inclusive and strictly moderate. A few vacancies at Spring term, February 1st.

Principal, J. V. CHURCH, M.A.

### Collegiate School FOR BOYS

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**Victoria, B. C.**  
Visitor  
The Lord Bishop of Columbia.

Supervisor  
The Venerable Archdeacon Scriven,

M. A. Oxford  
Assisted by

H. J. Davis, Esq.; D. A. Musket,

H. M. Johnson, B. A., Oxford.

Excellent Accommodation for Boarders

Spacious School Buildings, Gymnasium, Organized Cadet Corps.

Summer term begins Monday, April 18th, at 9 a.m.

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HIGH GRADE DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN

Corner of Oak Bay and Richmond Avenue.

Phone L-1928.

All subjects taught. Needwork, cutting-out, knitting, vocal music and physical culture are special features of this school.

Pianoforte tuition. Modern languages. Good grounds for tennis, games, etc. Fees moderate. Prospectus on application. School opens March 1st, 1910.

Principal: Mrs. Stedham, Cert. Eng.

Subscription for THE COLONIST

## In Woman's Realm

### Here and There

While the thoughts of the women of Victoria, as of British women everywhere, are filled with sorrow and sympathy for the royal lady who mourns the loss of her husband, it is not unfeeling that we should try to find by what title she holds that place in the hearts of a people which cannot be gained by the greatest riches or the highest rank.

It is not easy to learn the origin of the feeling which has spread from heart to heart throughout the Empire for Alexandra has never striven to exalt herself and her home life has been sheltered from the public gaze. The long life of Queen Victoria left her the more time to cultivate those private virtues and to indulge in those simple pleasures for which the duties and cares of royalty too often leave little room or leisure.

But enough has been told to show some of the reasons why the wife shared the love and loyalty of the nation bestowed upon her husband in such ample measure. An anecdote told by a lady whose uncle, Major Arthubnot, was in command of the guard of Lancers stationed to receive the Prince and Princess of Wales on their return from their wedding gives a hint of the secret of the hold the queen has always held on the affections of the soldiers of England.

The girl bride sat beside her young husband, gazing on the wonderful pomp and pageantry which, daughter of a king though she was, were strange to her. She wore a long blue velvet cloak and white bonnet. Her fair face was radiant with joy, and as she passed through the ranks she looked around her with a glance so sweet and innocent that the hearts of all who met it were captured. That wondrous gift of beauty which made the slight maiden with her northern fairness and her violet eyes look like some sweet fragile flower has been preserved through all the years that have passed. The queen loves beautiful things and dresses in the most exquisite taste. But she has never allowed herself to be governed by the vagaries of fashion. Her example has been followed by thousands of English women who admire the elegance which is yet consistent with perfect modesty.

At Sandringham the Princess of Wales lived the life of a country gentlewoman. She soon endeared herself to the tenants on the estate, and there is at least one woman living in Victoria, who cherishes her memory and who delights to recount instances of her simple yet gracious kindness. She was soon a happy mother, and it is said one of her greatest pleasures was to don a big apron and take her baby from her nurse, bathe it herself. The queen has never lost her love for children nor her sympathy with them. Prince Olaf of Norway finds in his grandmother his most delightful playmate and is never happier than when at Christmas the little folks gather around her.

But if Queen Alexandra loves her children she does not confine her tender thought and consideration to them. To every member of the household her kindness is shown.

Many years ago when the princesses were quite young a ball was given at Sandringham. The little girls, who were brought up quietly, were wild with delight at the thought of their beautiful dresses and the splendour of their first great ball. Their mother asked the governess to attend the function with her pupils. The young lady declined, and when pressed for the reason said she had nothing suitable to wear on such an occasion. Her excuse was accepted, but on the morning of the ball she found in her room an exquisite gown with everything needed to make the evening as happy a one to her as it would be to any of the young and beautiful girls of the highest rank.

A lady who visited at one of the country houses near Sandringham recalls a long conversation with a sculptor who was employed to make a bust of the Princess of Wales. This gentleman said he would never forget the courtesy with which he was treated nor the delightful simplicity as well as kindness of his hostess. In the mornings she wore a pretty cotton or muslin frock, and the artist's eye was delighted as he watched her playing with her children or attending to her birds and dogs.

The love of animals is a passion with the queen, and there is no living creature whose sufferings are a matter of indifference to her. Lord Avebury has found in her a warm ally in his efforts to protect the wild birds from falling victims to the cruelty of fashion.

As Princess of Wales, Queen Alexandra very often attended the closing of Eton. This is one of the most interesting meetings of the year. Under the noble elms which border the river Thames, the fathers and grandfathers of the boys who attend the great public school, men of noble birth, high in church and state, walk to and fro while mothers and sisters lool on at the games of the boys. The Princess always wore the Eton colors and many a man, who has since distinguished himself in the service of his country, remembers the kind words spoken by the lovely lady as, by her husband's side, she strolled by the playing fields. The queen was always one of the smaller group who lingered for the quiet evening service in the chapel.

The loss of her eldest son, the Duke of Clarence, was a great grief to the Princess of Wales. But, unlike too many of us, her griefs were never allowed to rob her of happiness. They deepened her sympathy and made her heart tenderer, if that were possible. Her work among the hospitals has made the name of Alexandra a household word, not only in England, but throughout the Empire. Many stories are told of her kindness to the patients, especially to children and young girls. Hers is not the nature that can look upon unmoved upon suffering or feels that gifts, however great, can take the place of sympathy and ten-

derness. Amid the splendors of the coronation festivities the Queen took time to sweeten her presence among the poor of the East End, the feast which had been given in honor of their Majesties.

The deep family affection of Queen Alexandra is remarkable. Separated as they have been, for more than forty years, she and her sister, the dowager Empress of Russia, love one another as fondly as when they played together in the garden at Copenhagen, and her book of photographs bears mute but eloquent testimony of her love for her brother, King George of Greece.

But close as are the ties that bind her to husband, children and her Danish kindred, deep as is her interest in philanthropic work, and wide as is her sympathy with her people, the Queen has room in her heart for a friend, and Lady Charlotte Knollys has been to her a true and loving companion.

Beautiful and affectionate, Queen Alexandra is thoughtful and fond of reading. Her library is a large one and she spends much time in collecting rare and beautiful copies. In the forty-seven years she has spent in England the Queen who now yields her place to her son's wife, has shown that it was possible for a lady of our own time to be-

"A perfect woman, nobly planned,  
To warm, to comfort, and command  
And yet a spirit still, and bright  
With something of an angel light."

It is reported that boys rob the bird nests in Beacon Hill Park. If this is true, it is a great pity. Robbing birds' nests is a cruel sport and bad for the boys who pursue it. But apart from this, we have far too few birds in Victoria. Insect pests abound in orchards and gardens and there are no more useful agents of destruction than the birds. The park keeper ought to see that the birds are protected, both for the sake of the would-be robbers and the owners of orchards.

### WOMAN'S WORK

Our country always beautiful, is never more so than at this season of the year, and the lucky person who was able to take the E. & N. train last Saturday morning, and go up the island as far as Duncan, had indeed the opportunity "to stay a day out of Paradise." The recent rain had thrown rainbow mist over meadow, wood and shore, the lakes fringed with the ever varying tints of grey, and green and orange, as the willows, maple, and arbutus put forth their earliest shoots, and in the background, through the darkening woods, the various "constellations" of the dogwood, the reflections and the shadows, as the train stole past, harbor and mountain precipice, smiling farms and unflustered clearings, the flashing river, and the rocky slope, gemmed with flowers, golden and blue, and rose color, where a month later the whole ground will be turned to amethyst with the glorious pyramids of the wild lupine. Arrived at Duncan the little settlement was unusually lively, for the King's Daughters were holding their spring festival in the shape of a daffodil and wild flower show, and the interest aroused by this event was a delightful proof that, however far removed from what we are pleased to call the great "centres of activity" the things worth caring about are just as obvious, and command just the same loving and thoughtful attention as where life and the means of achievement are both easier.

The agricultural hall was filled with happy, busy workers, and the dozen tables with floral decorations, the baskets and bouquets, the collections of wild and garden flowers were a wonderful proof of what women can do when they are determined that the necessary drudgery of farming and country life in the colonies shall not rob their women of the natural refinements or their lives of that joy which nature yields so unstintingly to those who woo her. If the "curse of Adam" makes the reclaiming of her country somewhat hard for man, the bread winner, it is still the privilege of woman to win, for the immediate environment of home, a small bit of lost Eden! Perhaps the most interesting item among the flower show exhibits were the collections of wild flowers, of which two numbered eighty-two different species! One charming little lady who had plenty to do at home, and who is never idle for a moment) yet found time to scour the neighborhood for miles to enter for this competition. The encouragement of such an example, especially for the younger members of the community is immense, and indeed the interest and the botanical knowledge shown by the children is quite remarkable. In connection with the flower show there were out-door competitions and sports, and a most lively football match between the boys of the public and a private school, played out with the utmost "spirit" and spirit. Many visitors came and went during the afternoon, and to one who sat and mused under the great spreading maple tree, where the surrounding meadow lay chequered with the flickering sunlight and shadow, the soft wind sighing in the tree tops of the immemorial forest, through which the silver river flowed over its shallows to the bay.

The happy children laughing at their play, and the King's Daughters wearing the silver cross of the order, helpful and hopeful "about their Father's business," it seemed that in this simple event the keynote had been struck to meet—not only a charitable demand—but a demand for some interest, educational, religious and beautiful, to give that grace of which the poem sings:

"Were I O God, in Churchless lands abiding,  
Far from the voice of teachers or divines;  
My soul would find, in flowers of Thy ordaining,  
Priests; sermons; shrines!"

They have their special interest at heart, viz., his completion of the fund necessary to erect a convalescent home. The site has already been acquired, on a slight eminence, not far from the railway, but removed from noise of traffic, and with a lovely view over Somenos and surrounding woods and country, a considerable sum is also on hand towards the building, but by no means sufficient for complete equipment, especially as it is hoped to add an emergency ward for accident cases.

The present object for which the funds are being collected is the establishment of a convalescent home (with emergency ward attached) in

the near neighborhood of Duncan. The site is already secured, on a slight eminence near the railway, but sufficiently removed from noise and traffic and with a lovely view of lake Somenos and the surrounding country. There is a considerable sum in hand towards the building, but not yet sufficient, and it is with anxious hearts that the workers watch the years pass and the pledged purpose still unaccomplished. With the present prosperity of Vancouver Island and the faithful and consistent work done on this behalf by the various districts, where the order is established on the Island, it may be safe to prophesy that this long patience will not long remain unrewarded.

"

### LADIES MUSICAL CLUB

The annual meeting of the Ladies Musical Club which was held in the Carnegie Library on Tuesday afternoon was well attended and much interest was shown by all present in the various reports read.

This club was organized in 1906 and has therefore now passed the initial stage and is likely to become one of the delightful, as well as educational institutions, of this fast-growing city.

The future plans discussed showed that those members who have the interests of the club at heart are keenly alive to the necessity for extending their connection so as to include the talent which comes to this great western province. This may be done by co-operating with the Women's Musical Club of Vancouver, which has for years handled the great artists who have hitherto made that city their turning point.

It is also the intention of the club to give an attractive concert at the beginning of next season, when complimentary invitations will be issued, together with a prospectus for the coming year. Guests tickets are in future to be supplied to members at the original price of twenty-five cents each.

The result of the election was as follows:

President, Mrs. J. D. Helmcken; vice presidents, Mrs. Day, Mrs. McClure; cor. sec., Miss Lillian Smith; recording secretary, Mrs. Wasson; treasurer, Miss Bussell; executive board, Mrs. Hemming, Mrs. (Dr.) Gibson, Miss Elphin Dunsford, Miss Violet Sweet, Mrs. Gideon Hicks, Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Fell, Mrs. Mess, Mrs. Tilley.

The following are the committees appointed for the year:

Programme, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Gideon Hicks, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Harry Young, Mrs. McClure.

Concerted vocal music, Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Phillips.

Press notices and printing, the President, Mrs. McClure.

Hall and decoration, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Hemming.

Resolutions of thanks were unanimously passed to the commissioners for friendly granting the use of the hall in the Carnegie Library to the Natural History Society for the loan of chairs, to the press for inserting notices of meetings and concerts, and to all those who have assisted with the programmes during the past season.

The closing concert will be held in Institute hall, on Tuesday evening, May 14th. Full particulars will be published later.

### WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

There was a large attendance at St. John's branch annual of the Woman's Auxiliary to missions, which was held in St. John's hall, Herald street, on the 25th of April at 8 p. m. The Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard opened the meeting with the hymn, "Lord, Her Watch Thy Church is Keeping," followed by Litany and prayers. Mrs. R. H. Walker, the secretary-treasurer, read the report of the year and balance sheet showing a good year's work and greater interest in mission work. Comforts, quilts and splendid Christmas gifts to the different hospitals and schools and sewing done for mission schools and an outfit for a little girl at Vermillion. Many interesting missionary readings by W. A. workers being enjoyed throughout the year and at the annual a splendid paper from Mrs. Dickson, which was very much appreciated. A tribute was paid to the Rev. Mr. Ard for his ever ready assistance to the society, and to Miss Ard, who is so greatly missed by all W. A. members, and a prayer that God in his great mercy may soon restore her to perfect health (she being now suffering from a bad fall on stone steps). The Rev. Mr. Ard gave a short but very encouraging address.

Mr. Walker, the secretary-treasurer, read the report of the year and balance sheet showing a

# Perrin's Famous Gloves for Ladies

**\$1 EXTRA SPECIAL THIS WEEK. \$1  
REGULAR VALUE \$1.50 FOR \$1**

FOR THIS WEEK we are offering an extraordinary good bargain in Kid Gloves for ladies, these are guaranteed in every respect being an extra fine kid glove exceptionally well finished.

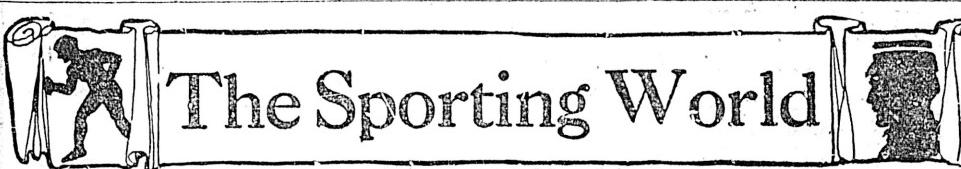
These are the season's very latest styles your choice for this week per pair

**\$1.00**

**FINCH & FINCH**

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Victoria B.C.



## LOCAL BASEBALL SEASON OPENS

Victoria Ties With Circle W. of Seattle Seven Runs to the Credit of Each—The Game in Detail

### THE J.B.A.A. BOUTS ARE POSTPONED

The amateur boxing bouts arranged to take place tomorrow night at the A.O.U.W. Hall, under the auspices of the J.B.A.A. have been postponed out of respect to the memory of the late King.

All tickets purchased hold good and can be used when the tourney is held inside of a fortnight, the exact date to be announced later.

### WARDS OUTCLASS LADYSMITH TEAM

Local Soccer Eleven Showed Visitors Clean Heels in First of Two Island Championship Games

National

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	7	16	0
Philadelphia	2	3	2
Bronx	2	5	1
Boston	0	7	2
At St. Louis	St. Louis	Cincinnati	
At Chicago	Pittsburg	Chicago	
Murrah	Fryberg	White	
Murrah, c.f.	Fryberg, c.f.	White, c.f.	
Murrah, 3 b.	Fryberg, 3 b.	White, 3 b.	
Murrah, r.f.	Fryberg, r.f.	White, r.f.	
Murrah, 2 b.	Fryberg, 2 b.	White, 2 b.	
Murrah, 1 b.	Fryberg, 1 b.	White, 1 b.	
Brown, s.s.	Brown, s.s.	Brown, s.s.	
Peden, p.	Peden, p.	Peden, p.	
37	7	9	6
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Ttl.			
Victoria	2	0	0
Circle W.	0	4	2
Summary—Earned runs: Circle W., 1; Victoria, 3. Two-base hits: Thompson, Music, Plicht, Murdock, Murrah, White, Fryberg. Sacrifice hits: Moore, Thompson. Stolen bases: Music, Thompson, Fryberg. Bases on balls by Peden 1; by Thompson, 1. Struck out by Peden 9; by Thompson, 3. Time of game, 1:20. Umpire: Geo. Burns.			

Standing of Clubs

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
A.B. R. H. P. O. A. E.	11	4	.755
Philadelphia	11	7	.611
Cleveland	9	6	.647
New York	7	10	.411
Boston	7	8	.466
Washington	6	14	.300
St. Louis	3	11	.214

American

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	4	6	1
Boston	1	7	5
R. H. E.	5	11	1
Chicago	3	10	9
R. H. E.	6	9	2
Philadelphia	3	6	5
Washington	4	7	1
Cleveland	1	4	2
St. Louis			

Eastern

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Jersey City	4	11	2
Toronto	3	7	2
R. H. E.	5	10	2
Newark	0	2	1
Buffalo	1	11	1
(First game)	1	8	2
Providence	4	8	2
Montreal	4	9	2
R. H. E.	5	7	2
Montreal	5	7	2
R. H. E.	4	3	2
Rochester	4	3	2
Baltimore	3	4	2
Lane			

Standing of Clubs

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
A.B. R. H. P. O. A. E.	20	13	.606
Murdock	5	0	2
Thompson	3	1	2
Wingarten	3	1	1
Music	5	1	1
Plicht	4	1	2
Murdock	1	2	0
Brown, s.s.	4	1	2
Holland, l.f.	4	1	0
Peden, p.	4	1	0
37	7	11	27
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Ttl.			
Victoria	2	0	0
Circle W.	0	4	2
Summary—Earned runs: Circle W., 1; Victoria, 3. Two-base hits: Thompson, Music, Plicht, Murdock, Murrah, White, Fryberg. Sacrifice hits: Moore, Thompson. Stolen bases: Music, Thompson, Fryberg. Bases on balls by Peden 1; by Thompson, 1. Struck out by Peden 9; by Thompson, 3. Time of game, 1:20. Umpire: Geo. Burns.			

**NORTH WARD  
PLAYS THE WESTS**

Second of Series of Exhibition Lacrosse Matches Scheduled to Take Place Tomorrow.

The second of the test lacrosse matches, arranged to give the selection committee of the Victoria club an opportunity to judge of the ability of the different local players in order that the representative team to meet Vancouver this month may be intelligently chosen, will take place tomorrow evening. It will be between the North Ward and Victoria West twelves. Arrangements have been made for the use of the Royal Athletic grounds and play will begin at 6:15 o'clock sharp.

Victoria West's team follows: Goal, Campbell; point, Clegg; cover, McLaughlin; first defence, Stiles; second defence, Okell; third defence, Ross; centre, H. Campbell; third home, C. Brown; second home, Jenkins; first home, Wilson; outside, Thomas; inside, Bailey.

The North Ward twelve will be taken from the following: Messrs. Johnson, Sweeney, Knoll, Dakers, Brynjolfson, Nason, Cocker, Humber, Garrison, Morris, Petticrew, McDonald, McDougall, McGregor, Campbell, and Hogson.

Standing of Clubs

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
San Francisco	20	13	.606
Portland	19	13	.571
Vernon	20	15	.571
Los Angeles	19	18	.513
Oakland	15	20	.428
Sacramento	11	23	.323

Coast

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Los Angeles	7	12	2
San Francisco	2	8	3
Oakland	5	9	0
Sacramento	2	10	0
Vernon	2	6	0
Portland	0	7	4

Standing of Clubs

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	14	5	.736
Pittsburg	10	4	.714
Philadelphia	9	7	.562
Chicago	7	7	.500
Cincinnati	6	6	.500
Brooklyn	6	12	.333
Boston	6	11	.313

Standing of Clubs

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	14	5	.736
Pittsburg	10	4	.714
Philadelphia	9	7	.562
Chicago	7	7	.500
Cincinnati	6	6	.500
Brooklyn	6	12	.333
Boston	6	11	.313

Standing of Clubs

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	14	5	.736
Pittsburg	10	4	.714
Philadelphia	9	7	.562
Chicago	7	7	.500
Cincinnati	6	6	.500
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Standing of Clubs

# The Acousticon Enables the Deaf to Hear

to mingle with society, attend to business, visit places of worship and amusement. With the Acousticon a deaf person may resume the same business and social position he occupied previous to his affliction.

Come in any time at your convenience and let us tell you about this wonderful invention. It is an electrically operated instrument constructed in exact accordance with nature's laws as to the transmission, multiplying and clarifying of sound waves. It is the only instrument which solves the problem of the deaf hearing in a positive and scientific manner.

It has in many cases actually restored the hearing.  
It has brought new life and happiness to multitudes of deaf people throughout the world—some of them in houses of royalty.  
It has enabled thousands of devout souls to engage in Church services and listen to the Word.  
It has opened the doors of theatres and lecture halls to many who had found it not worth their while to enter them.  
It keeps Corporation Presidents at the head of the directors' table, enabling them to hear all that is spoken along the board.  
It helps thousands to make a living in business from which they otherwise would have been debarred.

Mr. Jos. J. Giles, of Biggs, Butte Co., Cal., says: "The Acousticon I purchased from you gives me perfect satisfaction. My hearing has been defective for the last thirty years, due to heavy artillery firing on sea and land. With the Acousticon I can hear ordinary conversation and also music on the piano, organ or violin, something I have not heard before in years. The instrument does all that is claimed for it, and I heartily recommend it to all whose hearing is in the least defective."

Besides hundreds of other such testimonials on file at head office, the inventor of the "Acousticon" received a Gold Medal and a letter of appreciation from our Dowager Queen Alexandra and late King Edward. The Acousticon was also awarded the Gold Medal at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904.

**W. H. WILKERSON**

AGENT FOR VICTORIA, B. C.

THE JEWELLER

915 GOVERNMENT STREET

Tel. 1606

## Clothes Perfection

Whether you are well dressed or not is determined more by where you buy your clothes than by what you pay for them.

No matter what you pay us for a suit you may be sure that it's the best to be had for the money.

**Best in Material, Workmanship, Style... Everything**

and that you'll be well dressed when you get it on.

The more a man knows about GOOD CLOTHES and CORRECT DRESSING the more pleased we are to show him our stock. He recognizes at once the perfections of style and material in every garment he sees here.

**Prices \$15 to \$30**

YOU'LL LIKE OUR CLOTHES—Regd.

**FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL**  
HATTERS AND CLOTHIERS  
811-813 Government Street

Opposite Post Office.

## MR. F. S. BARNARD ON BRITISH CONDITIONS

Victorian Believes That the Death of the King Will Render Situation More Serious—the Outlook Generally

That the sudden death of King Edward VII, may still further complicate the critical condition in England is the opinion of Mr. F. S. Barnard, of this city, who has just returned home after having spent the winter abroad, accompanied by Mrs. Barnard. Mr. Barnard also stated in an interview with the Colonist yesterday that he had been informed on excellent authority while in England that the capital to complete the purchase of Mr. Dunsmuir's mines and mining rights had been provided and that the sale would go through and that a large amount of money would be invested in improving the plant. Besides this, Mr. Barnard spoke of other large financial deals affecting Canada, and said that British investors are looking to this country now with confidence and enthusiasm. Commenting on his return home Mr. Barnard spoke of the extreme untidiness of some of Victoria's streets and deprecated the poor condition of the roads, and the excessive dust.

"Canada, and more particularly British Columbia," Mr. Barnard said, "is attracting much attention in England, especially since the large volume of immigration has set in this spring. The very superior class of emigrants found sailing almost daily from Glasgow and Liverpool for Canada is exciting much comment. A feeling prevails that what is Canada's gain in this respect is Great Britain's loss. Situation Serious

"The serious political situation involving high direct taxation together with the competition in all lines of manufacturing with Germany and America and other foreign countries is unquestionably the cause of much anxiety among the thinking people, and the deferred prospects of any fiscal reform so long as the issue is befogged by the professional politicians in agitating against the House of Lords causes capitalists and land owners to distract the attention of the masses from the unsound economic conditions created by the free importation of articles manufactured in highly protected countries at a less cost than in free trade England. This is generally believed to be the cause of an unsettled feeling among artisans and other skilled laborers who are leaving England to settle in a country where they see that the result of their labor will be protected.

"While this is a serious matter for Great Britain we in Canada can congratulate ourselves on obtaining so desirable a class of settlers.

"The lamentable death of our late King at so critical a time in the history of the Empire when the hopes of the people centred upon his great experience and clever diplomacy to assist in clearing the air for a settlement of the questions causing great internal unrest may possibly still further complicate the situation. His successor will no doubt be guided by what he knew to have been the previous sovereign's views on the matter.

**Scene of Tragedy.**  
The accident occurred on some ground which has had quite a history. The ground was being worked some two years ago by Rhoads & Zimmerman, but they were troubled with water and finally left it, knowing that quite a block of ground remained unremoved.

Later on they commenced work in a new shaft, immediately over the old drifts, and figured to finish the work this spring. They were not sure whether they were in solid ground or not, but thought they were on bedrock.

The men went into the drift, when the accident occurred, and it is thought that the water in the old workings had left a vacuum which created a tremendous pressure. No one will probably ever know the true status of the accident. In any event, a violent rush of air put out the candles which the two men were carrying, but they got back to the bucket. Then the blowing out of the vacuum, or some such force, threw water had risen in the shaft and his clothing caught on the sheave of the bucket, and held him suspended above the water. He was soon rescued from this perilous position by those working the bucket.

Kaye, the man who was killed, was not so fortunate, but was caught down below in some way and could not be rescued. In a comparatively short time a hundred and fifty feet of water had risen in the shaft in which the doomed man's body lay, and nothing but clearing the drifts would recover it.

Pumps were hastily installed and the water was lowered about fifteen feet.

J. E. Kaye had only gone to work the day of the accident, having left town just the day before.

Among his effects was found a certificate showing that he was a member of Columbia Lodge No. 2, of Oddfellows, of Victoria, B. C.

**Riot Over Port Wine.**  
LISBON, May 7.—The result of the crisis caused by the glut of wine in Portugal is that a strenuous conflict is now in progress between the northern provinces of the Douro, where the best and most expensive port wine is produced, and the southern provinces, whence come the cheap and inferior qualities.

Certain dishonest wine merchants of the south, eluding the vigilance of the law, have been surreptitiously preparing their wines with a view to selling them later as port.

A few days ago an important consignment of southern wine arrived at a certain railway station on the Douro. The report spread rapidly; the bells of twenty-four surrounding villages rang the alarm, and over a thousand men with firearms and axes attacked the station.

They overpowered the employees and quickly burst the barrels of southern wine, which they threw over the rocks. Gallons of the ruby-colored liquid flowed into the river below, staining it red as with blood. The mob then peacefully retreated to their villages, cheering the Douro port wine.

"And as for the dust on a windy day—the Desert of Sahara can excel it in this particular. I have always found that all places having pretensions to being considered summer resorts possess good clean roads both in the towns and in the surrounding districts, and that the community see that a very large area including the roads outside the muni-

cipality as well as those within are kept well sprinkled.

"It was too bad that the theatre by-law was defeated. Why, in Austria, Germany and France both the municipalities and the state own and add theatres, and encourage in every way the establishment of such places of amusement. Even in England and Scotland it is quite a common thing to find playhouses supported by the municipality. Only recently Margate, the well known watering place built a magnificent Casino, including a theatre, to provide amusement for its visitors. Now other South Coast towns are doing the same, as they found that the French watering-places with their Casinos and their bathing houses were drawing all the tourists.

"In London just now an agitation is on foot to have the county council extend the hour for closing restaurants from 12:30 to 1 o'clock a.m. Theatre-goers finding that they have not time to sup comfortably after the play are responsible for the movement. Of course, any one can buy liquid refreshment of any kind until 12:30 at night in any restaurant. In all German and Austrian cities which are admitted to be the most orderly and best regulated in the world you find no restrictions placed as to the closing hours of any public houses, restaurants or cafes.

"It is regrettable to find that the necessity has arisen so to restrict the liberty of the subject here. I fear that Victoria must have become a bad, dissolute city within the last few months."

## MEETS DEATH IN FAIRBANKS DISTRICT

J. E. Kaye of Victoria, Second Son of William Kaye Perishes in Mining Disaster in the North

J. E. Kaye, of Victoria, second son of William Kaye of the Gorge, who for long has been a prominent member of Columbia Lodge of Oddfellows, of this city, lost his life in a mining accident, and a second man, Gus Anderson, was injured as a result of the blowing out of an old drift in Fairbanks district, Alaska, recently. The funeral was carried out by the Oddfellows at Fairbanks. Instructions being sent by Columbia Lodge in Victoria. The Oddfellows attended in a body.

The dead man lost his life in an underground explosion on Dome Creek and his body was found some days later in a standing position at the bottom of the shaft, 150 feet of water was pumped from the shaft and several feet of mud removed in the face of constantly incoming water before the body could be recovered.

Mr. Kaye was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Kaye, of Victoria, and besides his parents, leaves three sisters and two brothers to mourn his loss. He was born in England, but came to Canada at an early age and had been brought up in Victoria, B. C. At the time of his death he was but twenty-five years of age.

**Scene of Tragedy.**  
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# McLaughlin - Buick

## The Car of Real Merit

A better car could not be made for the money. They are built to withstand the heavy roads of Western Canada, and made by a Canadian firm, whose output is greater than any other car manufacturers on the continent.

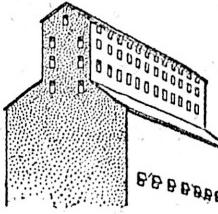
McLaughlin Bucks are built to give satisfaction, and are guaranteed to do it.

## WESTERN MOTOR AND SUPPLY CO.

1410 Broad Street.

Phone 695

R. P. CLARK, Manager.



THE world's foremost scientists have proclaimed that the heavy, black soil of the Western Canada plains is the richest in the constituents or qualities required to produce the highest grade of wheat in the world.

## Operating 74 Elevators in the "Heart" of the Choicest Wheat Districts we get the First Pick of Western Crop

The flour produced from this "choicest" wheat is the finest, most nutritious and has the greatest strength. You procure the highest quality of flour in the world when you buy

**PURITY FLOUR**  
Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited.  
"MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD."



# FORT GEORGE

The Hub of British Columbia, destined to be one of the largest commercial centres in the Province. Already there are two banks that have added Fort George to their list of branches. A telephone company is in the field constructing a line into Fort George. A newspaper has been established and in circulation for some time. A power company has just been formed to supply the coming city with power, water and light. Sawmills, stores, hotels, schoolhouses and theatre are being established, and in a few months Fort George will be a thriving city in the making; and by the time the Grand Trunk Pacific reaches there, in 1912, there will be a good sized city established.

We have secured the handling of part of this townsite for Victoria, and the opportunity to buy in a commercial centre like Fort George is bound to be may never occur to the Victoria public again, and our advice is to seize this opportunity and buy now. It doesn't cost much and is easily carried.

## Price of Lots \$150 Corners \$200

Terms—One-quarter cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

**7% INTEREST**

Plans and Full Particulars

# Wm. Monteith

Real Estate. Loans. Insurance.

Chancery Chambers. 1218 Langley St.

COLONIST WANT ADS BRING RESULTS

**IMPORTANT NOTICE****Packing Up in a Few Days**

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co. beg to inform the PUBLIC of Victoria that Messrs. Courain Babayan & Co. are compelled to leave Victoria shortly, and will be packing up the remainder of their unique stock of ORIENTAL RUGS AND BRASS WARE in a very few days.

Victorians wishing to make a selection should not delay too long, otherwise they will miss this great opportunity.

**THE AUCTIONEERS - STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.**

**Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.**

Duly instructed by Mrs. W. E. Wilson, will sell by Public Auction at her residence, 1005 Richmond Avenue, on

**FRIDAY, MAY 13**

at 2 o'clock sharp  
the whole of her well kept and nearly new

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**

Including: Very fine American organ by Kimball of Chicago, quarter oak table, paper rack, walnut whitewash, oak Morris chair, rattan rocker, lace curtains, carpetans, rugs, pictures, ornaments, gramophone, oak extension table, open and piano case, sideboard, nearly new refrigerator, sewing machine, 6 oak chairs, nearly new heater, couch cushions, rattan rocker, wrought iron lamp, etc., clock, double brass and iron bedstead, spring and top mattresses, 2 handsome quarter oak chiffoniers, child's cot, 7 mattresses, portiere, Turkish bath, Majestic range, kitchen tables and chairs, kitchen treasure, cooking utensils, gas plate, dinner service, crockery, glassware, jam jar, good preserves, medicine cupboard, old lady's bicycle (in good order), baby buggy, steps, kitchen cupboard, bird cages, wash tubs and boards, clothes basket, bolles, wringer, fly screens, go-eat, hose, garden seat, nose tools, mower, a quantity of household linens, blankets, pillows and a first-class gas outfit for generating and distributing gas throughout the house and buildings.

The Auctioneer, STEWART WILLIAMS

**Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.**

Duly instructed by Messrs. Sculthorpe & Exley, will sell by public auction, at their ranch at North Saanich, on

**Wednesday, May 11th.**

At 11 o'clock,  
The whole of their well known herd

**Milch Cows, Horses etc., etc.**

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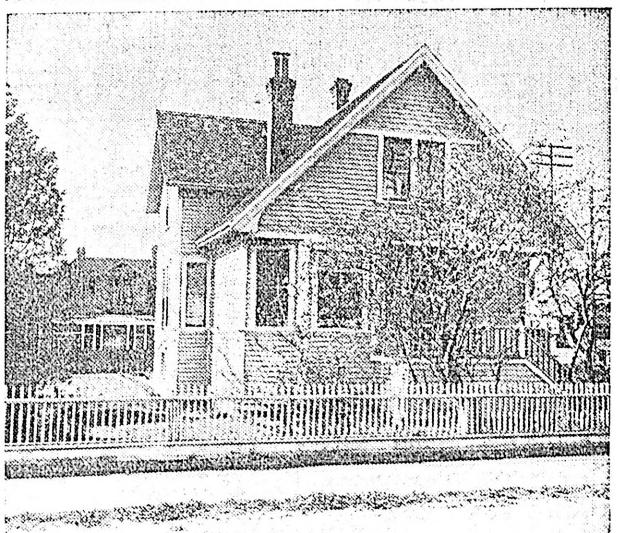
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**Milch**

# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE



## A Desirable Modern Home

Situated on the S.W. corner of Menzies and Niagara Streets, just off car line. Cement foundations, nice large basement, close to sea. This residence is of 7 rooms—4 bedrooms, large reception hall, kitchen, parlor and dining room adjoining. Splendid large bath room, with the very best of plumbing throughout.

\$1,250 cash and the balance to suit, at 7 per cent., will purchase this excellent property. This locality is both pleasant and healthy. Its proximity to the sea ensures abundance of good sea air, while at the same time shielded from all winds.

**B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY**

## Cordova Bay Acreage

Waterfront Blocks of Three to Five Acres

MAGNIFICENT VIEW. GOOD SOIL

Per Acre - - - \$300 to \$500

On Very Easy Terms

PEMBERTON & SON

614 FORT STREET

**SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY**  
FULL-SIZED LOTS  
**CENTRAL PARK**  
Vancouver, B.C.  
\$50.00 CASH  
Balance \$10.00 per month  
P.O. Box 179, Victoria, B.C.

On Douglas St.

1/4 acre, all clear, and new house, 6 rooms, all modern. Price \$2,500. Terms, \$900 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 7 per cent.

A. GILSON.  
Phone 1386. P. O. Box 455.  
Real Estate Agent.  
704 YATES ST.

TO RENT  
For summer months, fully furnished house, overlooking Beacon Hill park, close to sea, one minute walk from end of car line. Possessions at once.

FOR SALE  
Most desirable new bungalow, six rooms, standing in one acre of ground, overlooking Foul Bay, three minutes walk from the end of the car line. Very easy terms. Price \$5750.00.

R. B. PUNNETT  
Estate Agents, Stocks, Insurance,  
etc.  
Telephone 1110. P. O. Drawer 745.  
Room 10, Mahon Block, Victoria.

## SPECIALS

Double Corner, semi-business property, Pimbridge and Cook streets, magnificent view. Price, on terms, \$2,500. This property is situated opposite the Royal Athletic Park.

Large Lots, 50x145, on Harbiner Ave, only a few left. Good terms given.

Gorge Park, 3 acres on car line, \$500 per acre on favorable terms.

Beautiful Home on Niagara St. for sale on easy terms.

We call attention to our exceptionally good list of modern residences in all parts of the city.

Queen's Ave, 1 lot, between Blanchard and Quadra. Price \$1,350.

List your property with us we have a system which covers the province.

Fleming & Dowswell  
Phone 2307. 634 View St.  
Victoria.

ANDREW WEIR  
COMING ON EMPRESS

Head of Big British Company Now on Way to Pacific on Route to This Port.

Among the passengers of the R. M. S. Empress of China, which is due next Saturday from the Orient, is Andrew Weir, head of the big British shipping firm, which operates a number of lines, one between Manila and Victoria and Vancouver. He is completing a long tour, looking over his interests in various parts of the world. He was at Hongkong when the steamer Aymeric sailed, and stated that he would be a passenger on the R. M. S. Empress of China.

The steamer Lucerne, one of the big new steamers building for this company, is to be ready to enter trade in the Pacific between Vancouver, Victoria and Manila, by September next, according to advices received by those on board the Aymeric.

Dr. K. C. Macdonald has been offered by the Dominion Government the post of Inspector of Indian Reserves for Interior British Columbia, and will accept the position.

The threatened strike at the B. C. Sugar Company's refinery, Vancouver, has been averted by mutual concessions.

Mount Pleasant Baptists will hold combined anniversary and dedicatory services in their new church today.

## HOUSES TO RENT

779 MARKET ST.—Good 2' storey modern dwelling of 8 rooms.....	\$2.00
430 DALLAS ROAD—Modern dwelling, 2 storey, 8 rooms, large grounds.....	\$4.00
148 SOUTH TURNER ST.—Modern bungalow of 9 rooms, well situated.....	\$5.00
5 1/2 TURNER ST.—2 storey modern dwelling of 5 rooms, bath and pantry.....	\$15.00
RUDLIN AVENUE—New 1 1/2 storey dwelling of 5 rooms modern.....	\$23.00
1220 QUADRA ST.—Good 1 1/2 storey dwelling of 6 rooms, bath and pantry.....	\$20.00
GOVERNMENT ST.—2 storey dwelling of 15 rooms, splendid boarding house.....	\$75.00
1250 JOHNSON ST.—Cottage of 6 rooms, bath and pantry, modern.....	\$25.00
205 BELVILLE ST.—Close in cottage of 6 rooms, close in.....	\$25.00
727 PEMBROKE ST.—1 1/2 storey modern dwelling of 5 rooms, close in.....	\$15.00
1255 JOHNSON ST.—5 room cottage with all modern conveniences.....	\$19.00
"MAPLEHURST," BLANCHARD ST.—2 storey dwelling of 12 rooms, 3 acres of land.....	\$40.00
1146 REBECCA ST.—Good 4 room modern cottage, close in.....	\$10.00

## FURNISHED

648 BATTERY ST.—Well furnished bungalow of 7 rooms, bath and pantry, close to the sea and Park.....	\$60.00
1511 CHAMBERS ST.—Exceptionally well furnished residence of 8 rooms, modern, close to town high elevation.....	\$50.00
FLORENCE ROAD—Cottage neatly furnished of 6 rooms, bath and pantry.....	\$30.00
1719 STANLEY AVENUE—Nicely furnished cottages of 5 rooms, bath and pantry, close to cars and schools, 2 lots.....	\$30.00

## MISCELLANEOUS

SEVERAL OFFICES for rent in the building on Yates St., adjoining the Merchant's Bank, at per month  
TWO ROOMS in the Adams Block, Broad St., next to the Driard Hotel, at..... \$12.50  
LARGE ROOM over the P. R. Meat Market Co., suitable for lodge purposes..... \$6.50  
\$60.00

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

Money to Loan. Fire Insurance Written. Stores and Offices to Rent.

PHONE 1076. 1130 BROAD STREET. P. O. Box 428

## TO RENT

## Furnished House

7 rooms, with all modern conveniences; five minutes from City Hall.

**\$40.00 PER MONTH**

**GRANT & LINEHAM**

P.O. Box 307

633 YATES STREET

Phone 664

HEAD OFFICES LINEHAM-SCOTT SAND & GRAVEL CO.  
LINEHAM & CO, Jordan River.

## Cadboro Bay Park

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

\$4,500 on easy terms, will purchase 13 acres in this beautiful subdivision.

**R. V. Winch & Co., Ltd.**

Successor to Robert Ward & Co., Limited.

Temple Building.

521 Fort Street

**For Quick Sale**  
**Real Snap**

7 1/2 Acres, close to Nanaimo, 3 acres all cleared and balanced slashed, very easily cleared. Good 6-room House, barn, chicken houses, fruit trees, etc. This is certainly a bargain, as it is only 2 miles from Nanaimo Post Office.

**\$5500**

This is one of the best snaps in residential property in Victoria, as it is situated in the eastern part of the city, near Oak Bay. Two car lines.

Apply to Owner.

1624 Amphion St.

Near Oak Bay Road

**Price \$2500**

Terms: 1-3 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Will lease for one year to good tenant.

**Currie & Power**

1214 Douglas Street.

Phone 1466.

**BARGAIN**  
One Acre, corner Dominion road and Douglas road, 60x120, fronting two streets, with fine modern seven-roomed house. Provincial taxes with city improvements; land cleared, level, subdivided, will be a money-maker; 2 blocks from car. See this at once.

**\$5,500**

\$2,000 cash; balance to suit.

Box 952, Victoria P. O.

**MONEY MAKERS**

Fort St., near Vancouver, lot 60x120, fronting two streets, with good buildings, well rented, netting 7 per cent. price, \$14,000.

Oak Bay, fine large lots overlooking the beach and close to the waterfront, front \$600.

Acreage, just off Oak Bay ave., fine high site at \$2,500 per acre.

Sanlich Farm Lands—100 acres en main road, half mile from station, eleven miles from Victoria, all subdivided into 5-acre blocks, half cultivated; buy cheap for quick sale.

E. C. B. BAGSHAW & CO... 1112 Broad St. Phone 2271.

**Sale Snaps**

Four lots just outside 1/2 mile circle, \$2,100.

A New 5-room cottage, James Bay, with all modern conveniences, concrete basement, lot 60x120, full bearing fruit trees, blackberry vines, currant trees, etc. Only \$2,750.

James Bay, new 6-roomed cottage on nice lot, all modern, \$3,000.

Oak Bay Ave.—On two good lots, a new 6-roomed house, large basement, concrete foundation and furnace, fine verandah A bargain at \$3,650.

Wescott & Letts Moody Block, Yates St.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all staining, dirt or tarish—but won't wash clothes.

**MONEY**  
WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE

**GILLESPIE & HART**  
1115 Langley Street  
General Insurance of All Kinds Effected. Agreements of Sale Bought

If you wish to procure

**A HOUSE**

which you will be proud to own, I have the very thing on Harbinger avenue, close to Linden avenue; price \$4200; very easy terms. Absolutely new, with all modern conveniences.

**E. WHITE**  
Phone L-977. 604 Broughton St.

Portland Canal Stocks and Claims A Specialty

Stewart Townsite Lots Bought and Sold

The threatened strike at the B. C. Sugar Company's refinery, Vancouver, has been averted by mutual concessions.

The threatened strike at the B. C. Sugar Company's refinery, Vancouver, has been averted by mutual concessions.

Mount Pleasant Baptists will hold combined anniversary and dedicatory services in their new church today.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all staining, dirt or tarish—but won't wash clothes.

**Prince Rupert**

**S. Harrison & Co.**  
Real Estate and Stock Broker

Portland Canal Stocks and Claims A Specialty

Stewart Townsite Lots Bought and Sold

The threatened strike at the B. C. Sugar Company's refinery, Vancouver, has been averted by mutual concessions.

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Mount Pleasant Baptists will hold combined anniversary and dedicatory services in their new church today.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all staining, dirt or tarish—but won't wash clothes.

# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

## ROCKLAND AVE.

Opposite Government House Lawn

DWELLING ON TWO LOTS, beautiful oak trees and shrubs. Terms. Price  
**\$7,500**

We have the largest list of farms for sale on Vancouver Island.

SOLE AGENTS

Telephone 30 R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS Established 1890  
620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

## Bargains in Houses for Rent

7 Roomed 1 1-2 Storey Bungalow, Oak Bay Ave., modern was \$30 now.....	\$25
5 Roomed Bungalow, Byron Street, modern, was \$20 now.....	\$17.50
7 Roomed 1 1-2 Storey House, Chambers Street, modern was \$25 now.....	\$20
These rents are reduced in order to procure tenants at once.	

## GREEN & BURDICK BROS.

Real Estate Insurance

Cor Broughton and Langley Streets

Phone 1518

## We Offer Small Investors Vancouver Inside Property

Mr. Conservative Investor, you who never take a long chance, you who cannot afford to gamble in stocks, real estate or anything else where there is a chance of losing your money, and yet who are not quite satisfied with the usual 6 or 8 per cent, paid by the usual gilt edged securities, you are the man for whom this ad is written.

If you can buy an interest in a property for \$1,000—collect \$300 annual revenue, and then find that your property has grown in value to \$3,000—that's making money pretty fast, isn't it?

Do you know, there are up-to-date buildings in this city which are paying their first cost back every three years? Yes, and the owners are men who never take a chance either.

But the average investor cannot take advantage of the opportunities to invest in such property—the initial outlay is too great—except on one system—co-operation—business units—our system.

Listen: The Pacific Investment Corporation, Ltd., own the very finest Apartment House site in this great city—double corner of Davie and Jervis streets—cost them \$25,000 three months ago—is worth \$35,000 today—but it's not for sale.

They are erecting thereon the very finest and most up-to-date apartment building in western Canada—bar none, mind you—and on the Business Unit System—true co-operation—estimated cost for building and land \$135,000. Plans and specifications for this beautiful building are finished—cut appeared in the Province the other day—and work has started. The building will be rushed to completion this year.

The company has authorized us to place on the market 750 business units—\$100 each—\$25 cash balance in 2, 4, and 6 months, without interest—and the last few weeks has seen about six hundred of them taken up by some of the shrewd investors in the city.

Briefly: Total estimated costs..... \$135,000.00  
Less loan now provided for..... 60,000.00

Cash capital required..... 75,000.00

Gross revenue, estimated..... 36,720.00

Less interest, taxes, etc..... 14,220.00

Available for annual revenue at 30 per cent ..... 22,500.00

If you figure your money as worth 10 per cent, these units will be worth at least \$300 in one year; if your money is worth only 6 percent they ought to be worth \$500. Naturally they are being taken up very rapidly. Write at once for further information.

## Wolverton & Co., Ltd.

704 Dominion Trust Building

Vancouver, B.C.

## H.P. Howell & Co.

LIMITED

622 TROUNCE AVE.

Phone 1377.

## McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

618 TROUNCE AVENUE

PHONE 1888

## Some Good Investments

2 LOTS, corner Fairfield road and Chester ave, with 128 ft. frontage, very choice, the two for ..... \$2200  
LOT, 57 x 120, Chester ave. \$1,200  
CORNER LOT, 60x120, Cook and Oscar sts. .... \$1,500  
LOT, 60x120, adjoining the above, facing Cook st. \$1,400  
LOT, 60x120, Chester ave. .... \$1,100  
2 LOTS, off Francis ave, 145 feet frontage for two. \$850  
2 LOTS, in Golf Links subdivision, Oak Bay, each. \$900  
2 1-5 ACRES on Cloverdale ave, all clear, no rock, \$2,312  
Would subdivide into lots.

3-4 ACRES, with double frontage, equal to 5 lots, off Cloverdale ave. .... \$1,000  
2 CHOICE LOTS ON THIRD STREET, between Bay and Queens, each 50x140, with alley at rear, each. .... \$1,200  
HALF ACRE ON MAPLE ST., no rock. .... \$850  
ACRE BLOCKS, off Saanich Road, 2 miles out. .... \$1,000  
6 1-4 ACRES, cleared, good soil, six miles out, near main road, only. .... \$1,500  
140 ACRES, half cleared, good land, 6 miles from City Hall. .... \$7,200  
Call for map and particulars.

5-ROOMED BUNGALOW, on Toronto st, corner lot, with fruit trees, modern conveniences, including gas, near Government St., a cosy little home for ..... \$3,500  
Owner wishes to move out of city.  
10 1-2 ACRES ON SAANICH ROAD, 10 minutes walk from V. & S. Ry., all cleared, excepting a few old stumps. This property will certainly improve in value in the near future. Price. .... \$2,000  
Only \$200 per acre.  
TRUTCH ST., new 8-roomed house, lot 55x100, a choice location, price. .... \$5,250

## SWINERTON & MUSGRAVE

1206 Government St.

## ANOTHER BARGAIN

40 feet on View Street next to Douglas Street. ONLY \$14,000.

APPLY TO

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

P. O. Box 167

## COLES & ODDY

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

1205 Broad Street, Next to Colonist Office

Telephone 65

## GORDON HEAD AND MOUNT TOLMIE

We have some of the choicest fruit ranches—income producing properties—also some choice waterfront for sale.

Harman & Appleton  
534 Yates Street  
Next S. Leiser & Co.

## ALBERNI

The Future Wheat Port of the Pacific

## SOMASS PARK SUBDIVISION

This is the finest residential district. The principal homes of Alberni are on land adjoining

Lots 99x126 ft.  
Or larger than two ordinary lots

## All Cleared

Prices:  
\$350 inside - \$400 corners  
One-third cash, balance 6 p.c.

Sole Agents:

A. R. SHERWOOD  
or  
H. J. SANDERS  
Northern Bank Building  
Victoria, B.C.

## Clearing Up

AND YOU GET THE BENEFIT

No. 1097—Fine lot on Linden Avenue, on that high ground south of May street, and near the car.

\$1,200

No. 1068—A corner on Topaz Avenue, near Douglas. Fine ground and so convenient. Easy terms.

\$650

No. 1086—A big one, almost equal to two lots at least, with a frontage of 67½ feet on Hillside, and adjoining a corner. Terms

\$1,000

No. 1075—Lot on Montrose street, two blocks from Hillside. Some rocks, but superb view. Easy terms.

\$450

No. 626—In the district of much higher priced ones. Lot on Vancouver street, near Bay. Terms.

\$500

No. 948—Lots are getting scarce in James Bay. We have a pair on Superior street 120 feet square and lying nice. Easy terms.

\$2,600

## THE GRIFFITH CO.

REALTY AND TIMBER

Room 11, Mahon Block.

Insurance—Fire, Life and Accident.

## The Caledonian

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH FIRE OFFICE

## A. W. JONES, Limited

General Agents

608 Fort Street

## Dairy Farms

160 ACRES.

100 Acres bottom land, 55 acres under cultivation, underdrained, 15 acres in hay, 40 acres in grain, good 6-room house, big barn, outbuildings, orchard, 30 head cattle, 3 horses, poultry, forge, reaper and binder, mowing machine, wagon, plows, harness, etc., three miles from railway. Price only \$12,000; \$4,000 cash, balance easy terms.

50 frontage, subdivided in 11, 12, 14 and 30 acre blocks, black soil, partly cleared, 1 mile from rail, store, P. O. school, hotel; \$100 per acre; very easy terms.

For Sale—Esquimalt District

100 Acres on line of C. N. railroad all level land, some clearing, most suitable for fruit; 1½ miles from E. & N. railway, good water; terms ½ cash, bal.

"Tenement" model farm, Happy Valley road; 50 acres greater part in cultivation, balanced easily worked, good new house of 6 rooms, outbuildings, etc., stock and implements, \$4,500.

ALBERT TOLLER  
Room 5 Imperial Bank Chambers.  
Phone 2046.

OAK BAY WATERFRONT

Five lots on Beach Drive. Price \$8000, easy terms.

HERBERT S. LOTT  
Phone L-1224.

Board of Trade Building

**ALLAN LINE**Royal Mail Steamships  
THE S. LAWRENCE ROUTE

**Montreal to Liverpool**  
 Virginian (turbine) May 13, June 10  
 Toulon ..... May 20, June 17  
 Viceroy (turbine) May 27, June 24  
 Corinthian ..... May 28, June 1  
 Rates: Saloon, \$7.50 upwards;  
 second cabin, \$47.50 upwards; third  
 class, \$28.75 upwards.

**Montreal to Glasgow**

Note—One class cabin steamers,  
 "Ionian" and "Pretorian," rates \$45  
 upwards; third class, \$28.75.  
 Ionian ..... May 14, June 11  
 Pretorian ..... May 21, June 18  
 Hesperian ..... May 28, June 25  
 Rates: Grampan and Hesperian,  
 saloon, \$67.50 upwards; second-class  
 cabin, \$47.60 upwards; third class,  
 \$28.75 upwards.

**Montreal to Havre and London**

One class cabin steamers, Sicilian,  
 Corinthian, Sardinian and Lake Erie.  
 Rates: \$42.50 upwards to London and  
 \$45 upwards to Havre; third class to  
 London, \$27.75 and Havre, \$5.00.  
 For reservations of tickets or fur-  
 ther particulars apply to

L. D. CHETHAM

City Passenger Agent, Can. Pac. Ry.  
1102 Government St., Victoria B.C.

## DIRECT SAILINGS

**New York to Victoria**S. S. Queen Alexander, 7300 Tons,  
May 10th.  
For rates apply John Barnsley,  
Agent, 534 Yates St., Victoria.**TO THE  
KLONDIKE**During the period navigation is closed  
on the Yukon River this company op-  
erates stages between White Horse and  
Dawson, carrying freight, passengers  
mail and express.

For further particulars apply,

TRAFFIC DEPT., W. P. & Y. R.  
405 Winch Building,  
Vancouver, B. C.**S.S. St. Denis  
For Northern B. C.  
Ports**Calling at Stewart and Bella Coola  
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11TH  
11 p.m.John Barnsley, Agent  
Phone 1925 534 Yates Street

ATLANTIC

**EMBREGES  
CANADIAN PACIFIC  
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS  
EMBREGES**

TO EUROPE

Salings

From Montreal and Quebec  
Lake Champlain ..... Thursday, May 12  
Empress of Ireland ..... Friday, May 20  
Lake Manitoba ..... Saturday, May 26  
Empress of Britain ..... Friday, June 3  
Lake Champlain ..... Thursday, June 9  
Empress of Ireland ..... Friday, June 17  
Lake Manitoba ..... Thursday, June 23  
Empress of Britain ..... Friday, July 1First Class—\$90.00 and up.  
Second Class—\$47.50 and up.  
Third Class—\$28.75 and \$30.00.For further information and rates  
write or call onL. D. CHETHAM,  
1102 Govt. St., City Pass Agent.**GRAND  
TRUNK  
RAILWAY  
SYSTEM**  
**Solid wide Vestibule  
Trains of Coaches  
AND  
SLEEPING CARS  
BETWEEN  
CHICAGO, LONDON,  
HAMILTON, TORONTO,  
MONTREAL, QUEBEC,  
PORTLAND, BOSTON,  
And the Principal Business Centers of  
Ontario, Quebec and the  
Maritime Provinces.**  
Longest Double-track Route under one  
management on the American Continent.  
For Time Tables, etc., address  
W. S. COOKSON,  
Assistant Genl. Passenger Agent,  
135 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.**Union S.S. Company  
Of B. C., Ltd.**

Direct Service Between Vancouver and

**STEWART**  
The favorite passenger steamer  
"Camosun"Leaves Vancouver every Wednes. 9 p.m.  
Arr. Prince Rupert every Fri. afternoon  
Arrives Stewart every Sat. afternoon  
Leaves Stewart every Saturday 6 p.m.  
Leaves Prince Rupert every Sun. 9 a.m.  
Arrives Vancouver every Tuesday 9 a.m.  
Tickets from Victoria at 1105 Wharf  
street. Telephone 1164.**FOR SAN  
FRANCISCO**  
And  
Southern CaliforniaLeaving Victoria 8 a.m. May 11, 18, steam-  
ers GUEEN OR CITY OF PUEBLA  
THROUGH SERVICELeave Seattle 10 a.m., steamers GOV.  
ERNOR OR PRESIDENT, May 13, 20.For Southeastern Alaska, COTTON CITY  
or OREGON. STEAMERS leave Seattle 9 P.M.  
May 8, 15, 22, 28.TICKET AND FREIGHT OFFICE—1117  
Wharf St. Phone 4.R. F. RITCHEY, CO., Ltd., Agents  
C. D. DUNLAP, Gen. Passenger Agent.  
112 Market St., San Francisco.

For further information obtain folder.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

**MESSAGE FROM  
THE DEAD**

Commander of Sunken Sub-  
marine Left Record and  
Apologies for Loss of Vessel  
and Crew Before Death

**STEAMER AYMERIC  
FOR THE ORIENT**Japanese Naval Enlargement  
Plans Now the Burning  
Question—China to Appeal  
Abroad for Money

Steamer Aymeric, which reached  
port yesterday morning from the  
Orient, brought news of a dra-  
matic sequel to the loss of a  
Japanese submarine off Kure.  
With the bodies of ten victims  
was found a letter apologizing to the  
Emperor for the loss of the sub-  
marine, this vessel, No. 6, went down off  
Shimminato during the Japanese naval  
manoeuvres off Kure last month with  
all on board, and her commander,  
Lieut. Sakuma, left a record of the  
disaster written while he was in such  
a state of asphyxiation that he breath-  
ed with great difficulty.

The letter, treasured by the Japanese  
Navy department, was found with the  
bodies of the crew when the sub-  
marine was raised. The submarine, of  
the newest type—she was completed  
in 1906—was engaged in company with  
the parent ship Reikyuan Maru near  
Hiroshima bay carrying out her part in  
the manoeuvre on April 15th, and was  
submerged 1800 yards east of the  
parent ship. Two hours passed without  
much notice being taken of the  
submarine's failure to rise and then  
when signals were unanswered a boat  
was lowered and efforts made to locate  
the submarine. Wireless messages  
were sent to the Admiral and seven  
destroyers, cruising near Miyajima  
were ordered to the scene, and search  
was made. It was not until the after-  
noon of the following day that the  
submarine was located and on April 17th was  
refloated and towed to Kure.

Not until the craft was docked was

the examination made which revealed

the bodies of her crew of fifteen, and

there was also the record left by the

commander of what transpired from

the time the vessel sunk until death

stopped his writing.

Much of the message from the dead

was not published, but it was stated

that Lieut. Sakuma apologized to the

Emperor for the loss of his vessel and

brother officers and crew of whom he

spoke in highest terms as to their heroism

and calm wait for death, and he

requested the Emperor to succor their

families.

The last writing was made at 12-

20, an hour and twenty minutes after

the boat was submerged, and it con-

veyed messages of farewell to the

Minister of the Navy, and friends,

stating that breathing had then be-

come so difficult that further writing

was impossible. Of that part of the

commander's tragic record published

much refers to the effort to raise the

vessel.

He said one of the crew had tried

to close the valve of the ventilation

pipe, but the chain had broken, and he

tried to do this with his hand to find

it too late. Water began to enter by

the rear part of the boat, which fell

25 degrees. The dynamo was sub-

merged and all lights went out, but

gas accumulating almost simultane-

ously making breathing most diffi-

cult. The crew drove the current of

water from the main tank, and fur-

ther tried to get rid of it by hand

pumps. They were drenched as they

worked and chilled. The message end-

ed with statements that all were

ready for death, realizing that no

more could be done, and hoped for

forgiveness for the loss of the vessel.

Japanese naval authorities stated that

the submarine was being tested on a

gasoline submerged voyage, when a

leak was caused and water entered

and caused disaster. Three hours pas-

sed after the leak before the crew

died.

Naval Increases

Tokyo newspapers received by the

steamer Aymeric state that confer-

ences are being held by naval and

government officials to draft plans for

enlarging the Japanese navy, and a

big expansion programme will be sub-

mitted at the next session of the Diet.

Vernacular newspapers state that Japan

has now but six modern battle-

ships, and two are on the stocks.

Other battleships are more or less ob-

solete, and action is imperative. Many

newspapers discuss the matter in an

earnest strain.

Monster Destroyer

The Kokumin Shimbun says a large

destroyer with 33 knots speed of at

least 1,150 tons is to be laid down at

Nagasaki. Japanese naval authorities

having decided on these bigger de-

stroyers as a result of the lessons of

Tsushima.

China's New Navy

From China news was brought by

the Aymeric that the Chinese govern-

ment is preparing to appeal for pat-

riotic subscriptions from Chinese in

America and elsewhere abroad for re-

construction of the navy and planes

being prepared for dockyards, colleges

and construction schemes.

No Primrose Path for Duke.

PARIS, May 5.—The Duke of Vilz,

better known as Prince Miguel de Bra-

ganza, is finding that although he

has married a rich American wife, the

latter's relations are not going to al-

low the lady's millions to be used for

the purpose of getting him out of the

financial difficulties he had got him-

self into before marriage. They re-

gard the creditors, it is said, as vultu-

res and although, in the interests of

the young wife, they are willing to pay

the creditors half their claims, they de-

clare they will not go beyond that offer.

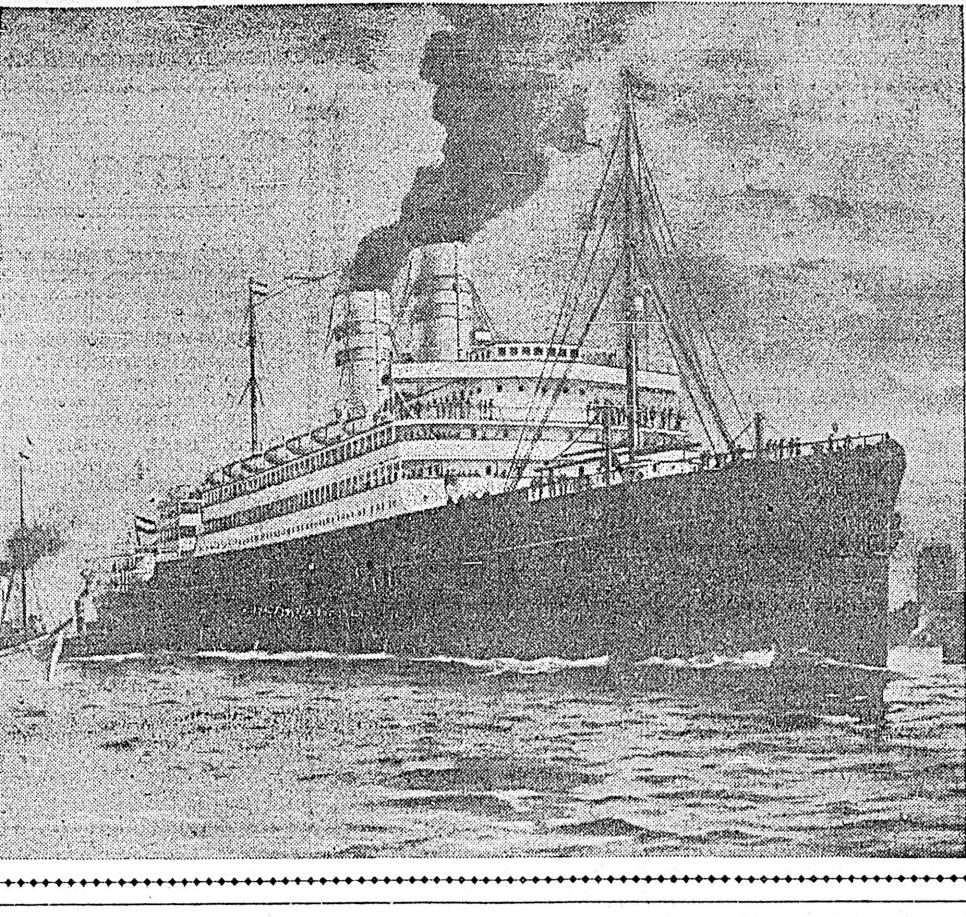
Evidently the manner in which Count Boni De Castellane dis-

sipated the dollars of his wife has

taught the American parents to be

cautious when their children contract

alliances with foreign nobilities.

**Steamer Rotterdam, Largest of  
Steamers Flying the Flag of Holland**

1102

GOVERNMENT

ST.

VICTORIA

B.C.

1910

1102

GOVERNMENT

ST.

VICTORIA

B.C.

1910

1102

GOVERNMENT

ST.

VICTORIA



## PROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS

Stanley Park's zoo has received a fine acquisition in the form of an Australian emu—a most amusing bird.

Miners are very scarce in the Boundary camps in consequence of the trek to the Portland Canal district.

The seven-months-old child of Martin Sluggar, of Ladysmith, died a few days ago as a result of swallowing a medal.

C. H. Stuart-Wade, secretary of the Royal City Board of Trade, has also been named as special publicity agent for New Westminster, at a salary of \$125 monthly.

Auditor Cotsworth has reported to the New Westminster council that it is of the highest importance this year for the corporation to make prompt collection of taxes.

James B. Herreschoff, the New York expert, has just paid a visit to the Granby mines, and predicts an early and appreciable advance in copper prices.

Hedley ladies have developed the goling mania in its most acute form. They rise before five in the morning to play off games in a ladder competition.

Armstrong's municipal council has passed a by-law closing hotel bars at 7 p.m., and declaring it illegal for them to re-open before 7 in the morning.

Nanaimo's city engineer has been visiting the Capital for some few days past, submitting the plans for the Coal City's new sewer system for the approval of the Public Health Department.

Moses B. Cotsworth, who has been presenting the city books at New Westminster at \$40 a day, has offered to complete his work gratuitously in order to improve the corporation system of accounting.

Settlers along the Tulameen complain of the wanton slaughter of deer and other game along the line of railway construction, by Italian laborers, who absolutely disregard the game laws.

Sam Slick, a groom in the employ of Mr. Johnathan Miller of Vancouver, made a desperate attempt at self-destruction Thursday, by severing his windpipe and then stabbing himself three times in the region of the heart. He still lives.

A contract has finally been signed by the British Columbia Copper Co. and the New Dominion Copper Co., whereby the latter will ship for ex-

perimental purposes 25,000 tons of ore to the Greenwood smelter. Shipping is to begin from the Rawhide mine.

Elko will soon have a modern and first class water works system.

The authorities of Christ Church, Fernie, passed resolutions deprecating the emasculation of the Miller anti-race gambling bill, and the next week held a church fair and raffle at which Al. Rizzuto was the lucky winner of a Mendelssohn piano.

T. O. Burgess' search for Frank Stevens, the long missing Cariboo prospector and trapper, has resulted successfully, the missing man being located in a lonely cabin at Stoney Lake, whither his dog led the searchers. Stevens was very ill with congestion of the lungs.

D. McGregor, who has been a collector of customs at Trail for the past fifteen years, has resigned that office in consequence of his removal to Kaslo. Inspector Marchant has placed R. W. Grigor, of Rossland, temporarily in charge of the Trail office pending a permanent appointee being named.

A gigantic new land scheme is about to be developed near Nakusp, whereby 100 acres of land will be cleared at Sunnyside, six miles south of the town, at the foot of the lake and within sight of Nakusp. The Arrow Lakes Orchard Company are bringing in a huge land clearing machine, operated by steam, and work will be commenced within a week or two.

Vancouver syndicate including J. W. Collis, Joseph Chow, Major Gibson, J. Savage and Robert W. Thompson, M. E., of Toronto, have taken up the options on the Tyee and Lakeview claims on Glacier creek. The claims are high grade silver-lead propositions, development work on the Tyee having been prosecuted all last summer.

The Portland Canal Miner says that incorporation is being sought for the Portland Canal Stock and Mining Exchange, to operate a stock exchange at Stewart. The applicants for the charter are Charles H. Gore, Vancouver; Hugo Ross, Winnipeg; H. O. Dolley, Stewart; Samuel Harrison, Prince Rupert, and E. Rounseell of Vancouver. A number of applications have been made to the incorporators for membership in the exchange.

A number of changes are taking place on the staffs of the resident engineers on the Alberni extension of the E. & N. railway. W. Waddington, who was roadman for W. E. Stewart, has gone to J. M. Rolston's camp, west of Cameron lake, to occupy the post of assistant engineer, resigned by P. B. Freeland, who leaves this week for England on a prolonged visit. George W. Spittal, who has been in charge of work on the mountain section this side of the summit, leaves this week for England, and is to be succeeded by H. L. Hayne, who has acted as assistant to C. Th. Apens at Whisky Creek. S. B. Jones, of J. M. Rolston's party, has gone to take charge of a land survey party for Alfster Robertson, of Victoria.

H. P. Rutter, of Fort George, has won the undying respect of the Indians by meeting a sleepy black bear in individual combat and killing Bruin with a hand hatchet.

Three Slavonic residents of Fernie who brutally assaulted A. Halivni at a recent dance in the coal town, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment for their offence.

A. E. Yeager, of Cranbrook, has been committed for trial on a charge of fraud because of his deceptively collecting wolf bounty on two extra large coyote pelts.

A. Fraser, a New Westminster logger, attempted suicide on Thursday, by jumping overboard from the deck of the steamer Cowichan. He is held at

E. J. Scovil has entered upon his duties as Government agent at Goldon.

The new C.P.R. pier at Nelson, costing \$30,000, has been formally opened.

Chalmers Presbyterian Church, Vancouver, has "called" Rev. E. A. Henry, of Regina, to the pastorate.

Licence Inspector Robinson, of Vancouver, has resigned to engage in the liquor trade on his own behalf.

Forty days and forty nights have elapsed since Fort George received its last newspaper mail.

James Doherty, a well known Nanaimo miner, has been accidentally killed by a rockfall in No. 1 mine.

Blue grouse and feathered game generally will be exceptionally plentiful during the coming season, in East Kootenay.

Vancouver will summon fine dog owners who do not take out the licensees for their pets which the civic law requires.

New Westminster celebrated May Day on Friday with great eclat, Her Majesty Queen Mary Keary being duly enthroned.

R. E. Harris' home, at the Hawkesdale Dairy Farm, in the Okanagan, has been completely destroyed by fire with its contents.

E. H. Shockley has obtained the contract for building the new public hospital at Prince Rupert, the tender for the superstructure being \$12,750.

Engineer Kelly, of the steamer Roman, is experimenting with a submarine electric snare in connection with night fishing for halibut.

Mrs. Scollars and her two daughters, Mabel and Edith, received serious injuries a few days ago, by being thrown from their buggy, on their horse running away.

Charles Heaton, the so-called "Colorado Kid," has been brought to Vancouver to stand his trial for aggravated assault upon Detective Mackenzie, at Prince Rupert.

Premier McBride will donate the medal emblematic of the provincial championship in highland dancing at the New Westminster exhibition this autumn.

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Suppose, however, you accept our invitation, and let us provide you a modern, new house convenient to town. What then? Why, you'll pay the same amount as formerly, but you will pay part of it to yourself. You will have more than a receipt to show for it. You'll have documentary proof that you are sole owner of a little more of the house you occupy.

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and all the Types Between

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Seven Physique Types—based on the height—which never changes, and five variations from each type, and sizes from 34 to 46 chest.

Think what a selection that gives you. If we can't suit you in stock we can have a suit made for you in four days from any pattern or design you may fancy.

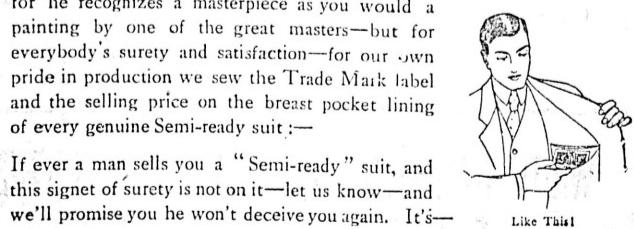
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Double-breasted Sack Suits, in Serges, Cheviots and Tweeds, at \$15, \$18 and \$20—and higher.



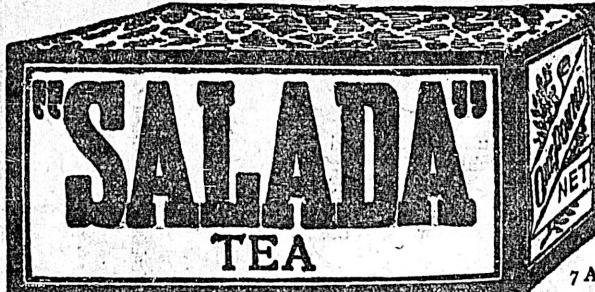
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# A Revelation in Tea Goodness



## HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades  
Unionists Gleaned From  
Many Sources—Here and  
Elsewhere

Allied Printing Trades Council.....

Barbers.....2nd Friday

Bartenders.....1st and 3rd Monday

Bakers.....2nd and 4th Tuesday

Boilermakers.....2nd and 4th Tuesday

Boilermakers' Helpers.....1st and 3rd Th

Bookbinders.....Quarterly

Bricklayers.....2nd and 4th Monday

Bartenders.....1st and 3rd Monday

Carpenters' and Joiners.....1st and 3rd Thursday

Cigarmakers.....1st and 3rd Friday

Cooks and Waiters.....2nd and 4th Friday

Electrical Workers.....2nd and 4th Friday

Garment Workers.....1st Friday

Laundry Workers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday

Leather Workers.....1st Monday at 8 p.m.

Longshoremen.....Every Monday

Letter Carriers.....4th Wednesday

Machinists.....1st and 3rd Thursday

Marine Engineers.....Monthly

Moulders.....2nd Wednesday

Musicians.....1st and 3rd Sunday

Painters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday

Printing Trades Council.....Last Sunday

Pristing Pressmen.....2nd Monday

Shipwrights.....2nd and 4th Thursday

Sheet Metal Workers.....1st and 3rd Thurs

Steam Pipefitters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday

Stonemasons.....1st and 3rd Thursday

Street Railway Employees.....1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.

Stereotypers.....Monthly

Tailors.....1st Monday

Typographical.....Last Sunday

T. & L. Council.....1st and 3rd Wednesday

Theatre Stage Employees.....1st and 3rd Friday

Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday

Secretaries of Labor Unions will con-  
fer a favor upon the Labor Editor if  
they will forward any items of general  
interest occurring in their unions to The

A local union of the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union of North America has been formed in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks held its annual convention in New Orleans, April 18-23.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International paid out \$70,923 in sick benefits during the last fiscal year.

Engineers, firemen and telegraphers of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad company have demanded an increase in pay averaging about 20 per cent.

An the recent convention of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen the bylaws were amended so as to permit the holding of conventions annually.

An advance from 5 cents an hour to 27 cents has been granted to the conductors and motormen of the Pittsburgh, Harmony, Butler and Newcastle railway.

San Francisco Broommakers' Union has taken preliminary steps toward starting a campaign against brooms made by Chinese and those made by convicts in Eastern states.

The annual wages bill in the cotton factories of the Old Country amounts to over 25½ million sterling and accounts for well over half the increased value given to the materials in process of manufacture.

The American Federation of Labor is sending to the central labor bodies and the various state federations an interesting book giving an account of the work of the special committee on industrial education.

A compromise between the striking members of the building trades of Lethbridge, Alta., and the builders' exchange has been affected after a strike of two weeks. The carpenters gained the 50 cent an hour demanded. The other trades secured half the raise asked for.

There were 660,000 old age pensioners last year, who received £3,210,596, says a London paper. The cost in Great Britain for an average of one pensioner per 100 persons was 2s. 10d. a head of the population, but for four pensioners per 100 in Ireland the cost was 10s. 6d.

Some four hundred members of the Journeyman Tailors' Union at Winnipeg are on strike for a 10 per cent raise on ordinary and 15 per cent raise on "extra" work. The strike was called as a last resort after negotiations failed.

Three hundred machinists won their strike at the Otis Elevator Works and the Model Gas Engine, at Peru, Ind., after being out nine days. The men gained recognition of the union and better working conditions.

The strike situation between the British Columbia Copper company and its employees has been practically settled. The Mother Lode and Oro Dororo mines are idle and the smelter is cold, only about twenty men being employed cleaning up an smelting re-pairs.

By vote taken recently the members of the Moyle Miners' Union expressed themselves as being in favor of amalgamating with the United Mine Workers of America and thus becoming affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Toronto carpenters have turned down an offer made by the builders' exchange to set the rate of wages at 35 cents per hour. The brotherhood and amalgamated men are working together in an effort to secure 40 cents an hour as the minimum rate.

International President George L. Berry of the presbytians and assistants has notified subordinate unions that an assessment of one day's pay will be levied between the 22nd and 28th of May, to be devoted toward the building of a home for tuberculosis patients and aged members.

The Dominion Labor department has found that prices had increased from 30 to 40 per cent in 20 years. The largest increase of any period during that time was in 1896-7 to 80 per cent. Animals and meat had increased 48 per cent from 1890 to 1900 alone, and had continued to increase 34 per cent from 1890 to 1900.

The Vancouver job printers have notified the Printers' board of trade that after July 1st the scale will be

\$4.50 per eight hour day. The present wage is \$4. Increased cost of living is the argument advanced. Vancouver is an all-union town printorally. For some years past Vancouver Typographical Union has prohibited the accumulation of overtime. It must be given out to the first available "sub." The same applies to Victoria.

When the demand for the union label is what it should be in Victoria, trade unionists will have right at hand support that will mean more than anything else that could be devised. More potent than resolutions are acts. Conceted action in calling for the label and button of each craft will show the difference between unionism and non-unionism.

President Andrew C. Hughes, of the International Coopers' Union, has obtained a general union arbitration agreement from the Cooperage Employers' Association and the international union has won its contention for an increase in wages for every shop controlled by the association. The agreement goes into effect June the 1st.

The shortest union hours in the world are those established by the Typographical Union No. 83, of New York City. The members of this organization work five hours a day and get a minimum wage of \$21 a week. Their day was formerly only four hours in length, but the union voluntarily increased the limit to five.

The civil servants of British Columbia have petitioned the Dominion Government for an increase in wages. On behalf of the Dominion Civil Servants' Association of British Columbia, Messrs. D. B. McConnon, of the Dominion Savings Bank in Victoria, J. R. Greenfield, F. R. Greer, George Kennedy and W. F. Trant, officers of the association, have forwarded a memorial to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

President Lorne, of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, announces that "on account of the large amount of construction work going on in Canada this year, our field of operations has increased to such an extent that a large force of organizers in the field is necessary. Applications must be members in good standing and have recommendations as to their fitness for the position.

At a conference of labor men in Brooklyn, N. Y., recently, it was stated that employees work seven days a week in about 19,324 different industrial plants in New York state. This includes 3,626 restaurants, 290 hotels, 1,905 drug stores, 712 floral shops, 523 tobacco stores, 1,600 fruit stands, 2,000 delicatessen stores, 1,376 confectionery shops, 2,500 bakers, 100 taxicabs and automobile companies, 75 newspaper offices and 1,377 livery stables.

Organized labor will watch with interest the forthcoming St. Louis convention of the farmers' educational and co-operative union of America. This union claims a membership of 3,500,000 and has active organizations in 29 states. It is not improbable that a merger between this army of farmers and organized labor may be effected in the near future. Among the subjects to be discussed are: Abolishing gambling in farm products; securing a parcel post and postal saving banks; stringent legislation restricting foreign immigration; defeat of the proposed central government bank. The American Federation of Labor is on record already as advocating most of these propositions.

Senator Wagner and Assemblyman Jackson have introduced the Garment Workers' Union bill in the New York legislature, to prevent fraud on employees by contractors and subcontractors. The bill amends the general business law by providing that the owner of a product to be manufactured into or used in altering or repairing any of a long list of named articles, including various articles of clothing, cigarettes, cigars, umbrellas and artificial flowers, shall be liable for wages to the employees who performed the work on the article under contract between the owner and the employee of the workmen. The owner is to pay the wages if the employer does not pay.

Relating to the strike on the State Capitol building at Little Rock, Ark., Governor Donaghy said: "I have favored the employment of union men all along, and none but union men are to be employed hereafter. A man who goes to work must show his card, or he doesn't work there, provided union workmen can be secured to continue the work. I have had no official notification of the strike, but no work is being done today, and I have notified the labor union officials that the commission is with them from start to finish. In the event union men refuse to work for Haley and Hornbrook, who have the cornice and metal work contract, the union men will then be given a chance to work for the commission."

Thomas A. Edison, the noted inventor, says that the laborer will some day enjoy an existence as pleasant as that of the man with a \$200,000 income. Automatic machinery and agriculture will contribute chiefly to his being placed on the level of the man with a \$200,000 income. Mr. Edison says that the clothes of the future will be so cheap that every young

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show the beneficial effects of

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in a very short time. It not only builds her up, but enriches the mother's milk and properly nourishes the child.

Nearly all mothers, who nurse their children should take this splendid food-tonic, not only to keep up their own strength but to properly nourish their children.

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woman will be able to follow the fashions promptly, and there will be plenty of fashions. Artificial silk that is superior to natural silk is now made of wood pulp. It shines better than silk. The New Haven Times-Leader quotes Edison further as saying that not individualism, but social labor, will dominate the future. Industry will constantly become more social and independent. Mr. Edison thinks there will be no manual labor in the factories of the future. The men in them will be merely superintendents watching the machinery to see that it works right. Less and less men will be used as an engine or as a horse, and his mortality will be employed to benefit himself and his fellows.

The attention of the department of Militia and Defence of Canada has been called to the fact that in certain instances military bandmen have refused to take part in engagements with members of other military bands, solely for the reason that they are not members of an organized union of musicians. While the department does not intend to interfere in any way with the right of the militiamen to join unions, yet as such bandmen are provided with uniforms, quarters, light and heat, and in addition grants of money from public funds are made to military bands, it is not considered in the interests of discipline of the force that military bandmen while in uniform should be permitted to act in an unmilitary and improper manner. No exception is to be taken on the score of membership or non-membership of military bandmen in any union or society, and no discrimination shall be made in consequence of such membership or non-membership. Provided that such membership or non-membership is not allowed to interfere with the performance of military bandmen when in uniform of the corps taking part in public or private engagements with other members of the militia in uniform, whether they are or are not members of any like union or society. A man who disobeys this regulation is not permitted to serve as a bandman, but must perform his military service in the ranks of his corps. No allowance shall be paid to or on account of any band the members of which raise any objections to playing when in uniform with non-union members of the corps. Commanding officers will be held responsible for seeing that this regulation is read to members of their units before they are detailed as bandmen.

### Church and Labor Paragraphs.

The other day the editor of one of the leading daily papers in the Middle West wrote me as follows:

"I feel that I may tell you of one instance that has come to my notice in which your address of Sunday afternoon changed a rabid anti-labor man to a tolerant friend of organized labor. He is a young real estate man, who has extensive business connections with the manufacturers and others who have been bitterly opposed to the unions. He told me a week or two ago that he had been given a new turn by your address, and that he, as a Christian and a member of the church, had been made to see that his attitude had previously been wholly un-Christian-like and uncharitable. He said that his conversion had been so sincere as to cause him to place an advertisement in the new labor paper published here, something which no man could have induced him to do previously to hearing your address."

After an address upon "The Church and the Labor Movement," in the questions which usually follow, a carpenter asked this: "Why has the church just awakened to these things?" and the speaker replied: "How long, brother, have you been awakened?" With some confusion the man answered: "Why about five years." He was astonished to learn that the Presbyterian church has been officially agitating close relations between the workingman and the church for seven years. During those seven years the whole modern industrial unrest has crystallized and become definite. The church is abreast of modern institutions in its intelligent interest in the workingman's cause.

Sometimes the Department of Church and Labor has been asked: "Why do you work in alliance with labor unions?" The answer is found in the recent experience of the department in the country church. The farthest possible from the labor union among workingmen is the farmer. But the same economic interpretations of religion which enlarges the church's heart to sympathize with the workingman is turning the Presbyterian church before all other denominations in an organized effort to revive the country church and rural community. The farmer's institutions, his social life and his religious life are dependent, as are those of the mechanic and artisan of the cities, upon his industrial condition. The church is finding the clue to her service in the understanding of the economic life of the people.—Rev. Charles Stigle.

### STRANGE MURDER

Young Bombay Widow Found Strangled in Her Bedroom—Robbers Are Suspected.

CALCUTTA, May 7.—A mysterious murder is reported from Bombay, the victim being Bai Jamnabai, widow of the late Mr. Damoderdas Lakhmidas Khirji. The deceased lady was only about nineteen years old. Five years ago she lost her husband, who was a prominent member of the Bombay derdas' estate. It was arranged that as a result of certain High Court proceedings with regard to Mr. Damoderdas' estate, it was arranged that she should have a certain monthly allowance for her maintenance and a bungalow at Dongersoyroad, Malabarhill, for her residence. She lived there in great seclusion, and at the time of her death she had no personal servant who attended her; the only servant who lived at the premises being her coachman.

Shortly after noon on the day of the murder, the coachman went to give corn to the horse in his charge as usual, and not noticing his mistress on the ground floor of the bungalow, went upstairs and called out to her. Failing to receive an answer he went into her room, where he saw her lying on a couch, with her feet on the ground and her head hanging over the back. He immediately ran to the office of Messrs. Captain and Vidy, her solicitors, and informed them. On the arrival of the police authorities they found that the victim's feet had been tied up with a red saree, and round her neck there was a long piece of



The general purpose overcoat, built by Fashion-Craft. Such a coat is always needed, make it an object to get one that retains its shape and appearance to the end. Price range \$15 to \$35.

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You cannot get a good weather and waterproof roof for your building from a poor roofing.

The roof of your building is the most important part of it and unless your roofing is right, there will be no peace of mind for those who live under it.

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The best way to protect yourself from these unnecessary troubles, is to use Malthoid Roofing.

Malthoid Roofing is made in the largest and best equipped roofing factory in the world. The men who make it have been making roofings for twenty-six years and they understand what is necessary to make a roofing which will give perfect satisfaction, no matter how it is used, where it is used or under what conditions.

The makers of Malthoid Roofing guarantee it to be a perfect roofing—to give perfect satisfaction and to last as long as the building it covers, provided it is properly laid and ordinary care is taken of it.

Twenty-six years of experience enables the makers to guarantee Malthoid Roofing under these conditions.

To be absolutely sure that you have no roofing troubles, buy Malthoid and lay it properly.

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BECAUSE the public want Port Alberni lots, THE ALBERNI LAND CO. has decided to place 1,500 lots on the market, according to a plan prepared by its engineers. The clearing and survey of the townsit is being now rushed, so as to let the public take possession.

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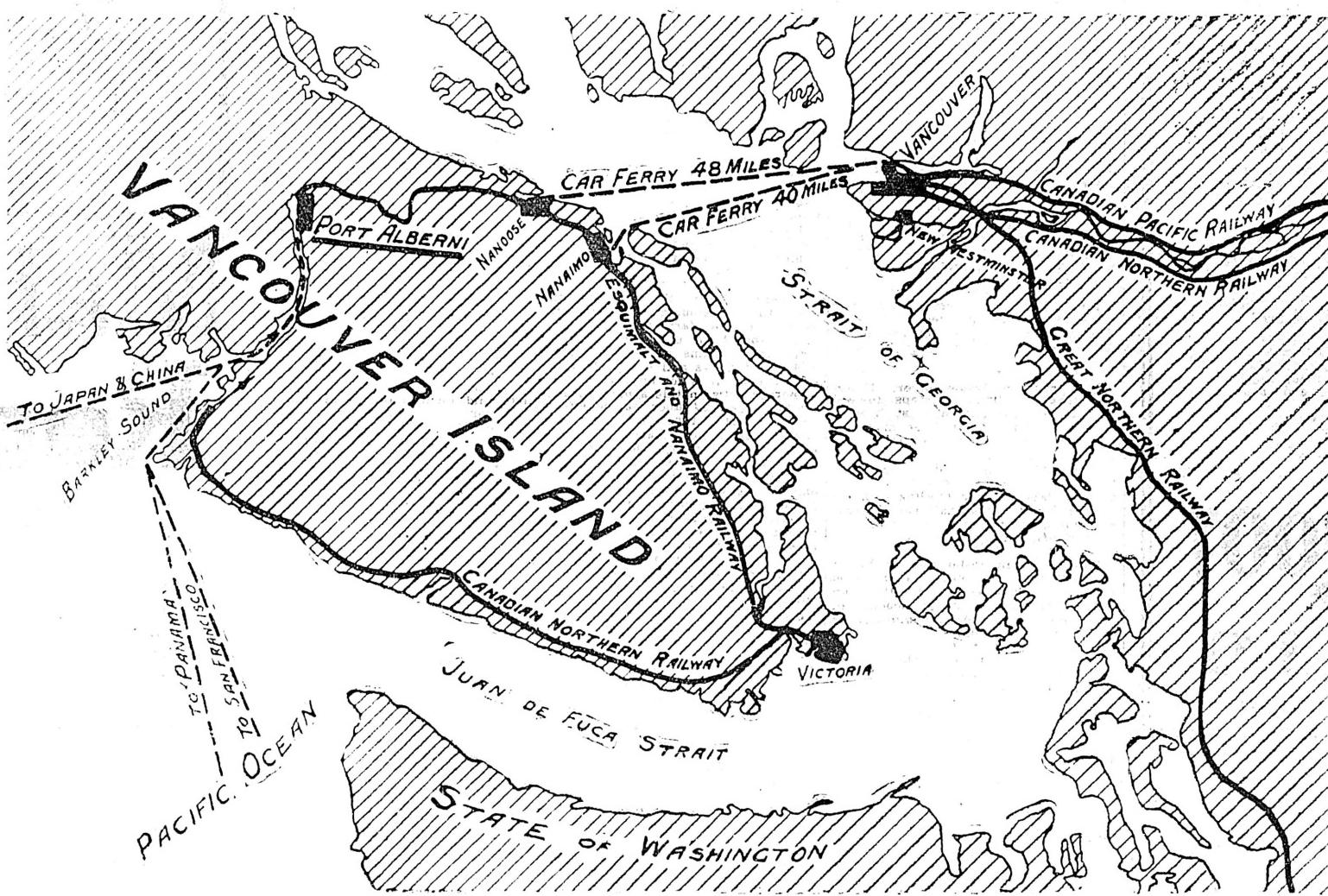
BECAUSE they are the SAFEST INVESTMENT in British Columbia. There is no other rising town in Canada with so much behind it to make a city.

BECAUSE the town is in the middle of Vancouver Island and at the head of a magnificent harbor.

BECAUSE it is the centre of an immense virgin forest of the finest timber in the world, it being estimated that the lumber mills to be established there can cut 1,000,000 feet a day for forty years, making the town one of the great lumber ports of the world.

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MAY 10



BECAUSE there are vast natural resources in coal and other minerals directly tributary to Port Alberni.

BECAUSE there is power enough in the waterfalls of the district to drive the wheels of every industry.

BECAUSE adjacent to the town are thousands of acres of agricultural and fruit lands which will produce food for the city and fruit for the great northwest.

BECAUSE Port Alberni will be the headquarters for a large deep sea fish industry and cold storage plant, and to develop these great natural resources the E. & N. railroad, backed by the greatest transcontinental system in America, is nearing completion, with its coast terminus at Port Alberni.

BECAUSE Port Alberni has every element to make it a great city—lumber, coal, power, transportation.

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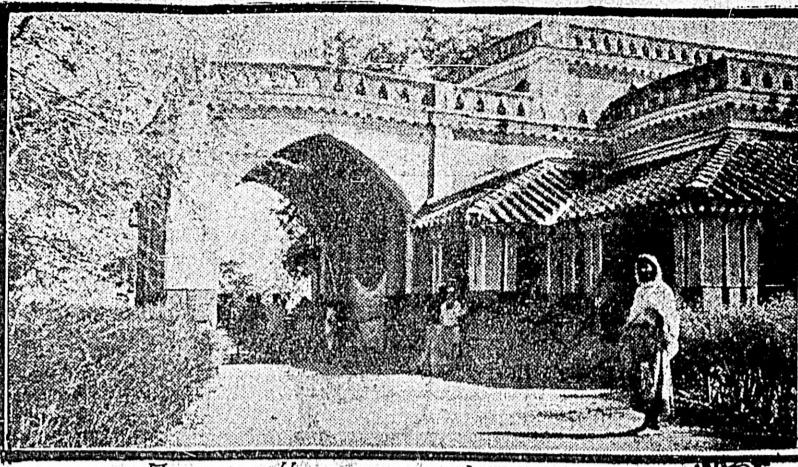
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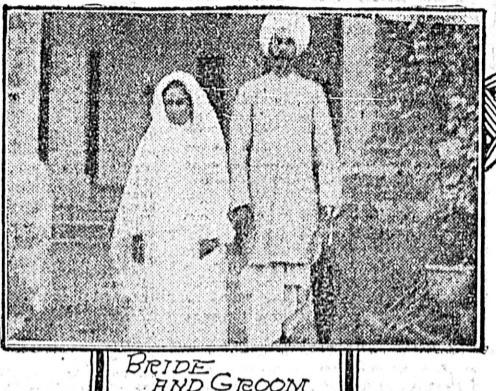
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HIGH CASTE HINDU WOMEN PATIENTS AT HOSPITAL



BRIDE AND GROOM



HOSPITAL BUNGALOW WHERE DOCTORS LIVED



HAVELOCH'S TOMB NEAR LUCKNOW



GENERAL VIEW OF MUSSOORI

Early in the year 1909, Mrs. MacKenzie Cleland, M. D., left Victoria for India to take a position as physician in the Lady Kinaird Memorial Hospital at Lucknow.

After more than a year of arduous work Mrs. Cleland was attacked by malaria and found herself obliged to give up the work and to return home. But her stay in India has convinced her of the great need of the women of India for the services of doctors of their own sex, and of the wide field of usefulness that lies open to medical women who have the health and strength needed to enter it.

In response to some enquirers Mrs. Cleland told a brief story of her work among the Indian women whom she found not only interesting but very

built to minister to the needs of the Indian women of the highest caste. These women never appear in public nor are they visited by strangers. They are known as Purdah women because they live behind curtains. The hospital is situated near the Residency at Lucknow, so famous for the brave defense made by the English during the mutiny with her.

It accommodates about sixty inpatients and is visited by a far greater number of others from outside. Like most Eastern buildings it surrounds a court. Its porticos or verandahs are curtained. It has a staff of two English and one native doctor, an English-trained nurse and a matron assisted by sixteen native nurses. From seven to ten in the morning the dispensary is open and visiting patients are treated. All patients are taken to the hospital in closed conveyances, carriages, palanquins, or automobiles. These when possible pass into the curtained portico before the ladies alight.

The poor little women are often very ill. They are married when mere children and are even in mature years like affectionate little girls. With very few exceptions, they are sweet and gentle, and extremely docile. It was no uncommon sight to see a woman of forty, the mother of six or seven children, nursing a doll with the delight of a little English girl of five. Indeed, the nurses depend upon dolls and various mechanical toys to soothe their patients and amuse them during convalescence. A woman has been persuaded to take an anesthetic before a serious operation by being given a doll to hold. The mortality among these women has, in the past, been terrible for they cannot be attended by doctors, whether English or native, not of their own sex. Their gratitude is very touching and it was often difficult to prevent them from kissing the hem of the garment of the physician whom they look upon as a benefactor or prostrating themselves at her feet.

These little ladies dress beautifully and wear the richest gems. A Purdah woman's jewels are her wealth, and the number and beauty of them are wonderful. Elaborate head dresses gleam with ropes of pearl. Jewels hang from their ears and are fastened about them. Lovely young women wear jewels in their noses. Necklaces and bracelets and girdles are studded thick with diamonds and sapphires, and rubies, and the slender ankles are surrounded by rings of finely wrought gold and silver. Jewels form the chief part of the dowry which every bride must bring to her husband and one of the reasons why an Indian woman does not desire many daughters is because her jewels must be divided among them.

The universal dress is the Sari, a long scarf of silk or muslin usually of the most brilliant color which the little lady, with an art very hard for a foreigner to acquire, wraps around her in graceful folds. The want of color makes the photographs of Indian women less lifelike than those of their more soberly clad northern sisters. Nor will they show their jewels when posing for a picture.

Although many of the Indian women are thankful to accept the ministrations of the foreign doctors and while they are ill allow the nurses to wait upon them, no sooner are they better than they insist upon having their food prepared either by themselves or their own attendants. This is done in

spent indoors, all the ladies who visited it, were not in grave danger.

Not infrequently a carriage would arrive when the attendants had gone away. It would be found that the would-be patient had taken advantage of her husband's absence to pay a visit of curiosity to the English ladies.

The native nurses afford an example of what education can do for the Indian woman. They show wonderful skill, are faithful, reliable and devoted. They are, however, not kept long in any hospitals. Following the custom of the country they are married.

A nurse could not follow her profession in any city in India outside the hospital.

Miss McCracken, an American missionary, now in Seattle, was housekeeper and teacher as well as nurse in the hospital. She was a great favorite with the patients who admired her very much. They could not, however, understand why she was not married. "Your father could not have married you," they said. No Hindu girl is allowed to grow up unmarried. One of the most pathetic cases treated at the hospital was that of a little girl who had grown deformed. The parents were in great grief because she could not be married. The doctors found that by a surgical operation and careful treatment the deformity could be cured which was done, greatly to the delight of the poor child and the gratitude of her parents.

Though the surgical operations performed in the hospital were often very serious indeed, owing to previous neglect and the delicacy of constitution of these women whose lives were

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## LOCAL STEAMERS

Vancouver Route:
Charmor leaves daily 1 a. m.; due 7 p. m.
Princess Victoria leaves daily; except Monday, 3 p. m.
Princess Charlotte due 3 p. m.; except Wednesday.
Seattle Route:
Princess Charlotte leaves daily; except Tuesday, 5 p. m.
Princess Victoria, due 2 p. m.; daily, except Tuesday.
Steamer Iroquois, Tuesday only, due 2 p. m., leaving 5 p. m.
For Skagway:
Princess Royal, ..... May 3
For Northern B. C.:
Vadso ..... May 4
S. St. Denis ..... May 11
Petrelana ..... May 13
Anur ..... May 16
Princess May leaves Vancouver every Saturday.
Queen City leaves Vancouver every Wednesday.
For West Coast:
Tees ..... May 7
For San Francisco:
City of Puebla ..... May 4
Queen ..... May 11
For Mexico:
Lonsdale ..... May 8
For Orient:
Empress of Japan ..... May 4
Awa Maru ..... May 10
For Australia:
Makura ..... May 20
For Liverpool:
Proteuslava ..... May 18

ers of every hue—white, purple and flame colored. The graceful branches of the cedar, a sort of cedar, shade the path while the rhododendron, with its vari-colored blossoms is not a shrub, but a tree. Away in the distance tower the mighty snow-capped masses of the Himalayas. The sight is one worth going half round the world to see.

Yet, after all, the thought that has the largest place in the mind of any woman who has lived in India, is of the terrible amount of suffering among the gentle little creatures whose lives are spent behind the Purdah. To relieve that, and to help, if it may be, to develop these children into noble women is an aim worthy of the skill, the talents and the love of their Christian sisters.

own firmament, and to give her success and encouragement in such work as was before them that afternoon.

Association was a grand method by which people were able to realize themselves. Living apart, keeping away from others and working in one's individual sphere, meant that the individual was only half made and could not fully realize himself or herself.

The game of life did not consist in holding a good hand, but in playing a bad one to win with good companions. After all, there was so little difference between the lowest and the highest in social life that it did not much matter whether one was on the top rung of the ladder or at the bottom.

## "FED UP WITH ARMY"

Soldiers in Ireland Smash Windows in Order to Escape Further Service.

DUBLIN, May 5.—Wanton window-smashing by soldiers to get out of the army has been very prevalent of late in the Clonmel district, but is likely to get a check by reason of the severe punishment administered at the Quarter Sessions. Andrew Flynn and Tioes Mason, two privates of the Connaught Rangers, stationed in Tipperary, pleaded guilty to smashing the plate glass window of Mr. Duncan's jewelry establishment.

Mr. Gleeson said this was a similar case to those which were now so common in every quarter. It was the old story where soldiers smashed windows or stole things to get out of the army.

In this case the two soldiers were caught by the watchman's son, and he went quietly with him to the police barrack, and admitted what they had done.

He would ask the Court to impose a substantial sentence in these cases, and let these men then go back to the army and finish their time there.

The prisoners said that they were fed up with the army. One of them was the wife of an artillery captain, stationed at Vincennes, who often called on his invalid father-in-law and dinner with him. It was during one of these friendly visits that the tragedy took place.

The officer, it would seem, left the Vincennes garrison in the best of humor in the evening and walked part of the way to his father-in-law's house.

On arriving he was received in the most friendly way, and his father-in-law insisted on his remaining for dinner. The servant was told to purchase certain things, and she left the two men, who seemed very happy, talking together most pleasantly. Half an hour later, when she returned, she was horrified to find the old man dead in his armchair with a bullet wound in his head, and the officer dead likewise, lying on a bed in another room, with a revolver at his side, from which, as it afterwards appeared, three shots had been fired.

The officer seems to have shot himself twice in the mouth.

Various surmises have been made as to the cause of this apparent murder and suicide, such as a family quarrel over money matters, and also a will, but nothing has been established for certain.

## TO HELP GIRLS

Association of London Girls' Clubs Sets Out to Ameliorate Discouraging Conditions.

LONDON, May 5.—Speaking at the opening of the Industrial Clubs' Exhibition Union—an association of London girls' clubs—at Holborn town hall, Mr. Pett Ridge said that in London nearly all individual activity and alertness was restricted to one's early youth, and even the power of repartee, so characteristic of the London child, seemed to go as one grew older. As far as factory girls were concerned, he feared that the result of being told they were no use in the world—and of becoming used to words of reproach and sentences of reprimand, made them really believe they were useless.

As a remedy, he would suggest a highly paid public official whose duty it would be to go round to the factories and determinedly encourage the girl worker. There was no danger of her becoming conceited; the more successful she became, the more she showed a proper and decorous modesty.

Father Bernard Vaughan said there seemed to be little chance for a girl nowadays—particularly as the House of Lords was to be removed—unless she became a "star" at some music hall. But they did not want to see her there; they wanted to see her in her

home, in the quiet of her room, reading or writing or doing some useful work.

HAMILTON, May 7.—Crown Attorney Washington announced today that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Thomas Finton on the charge of murdering his father, Elijah Finton, who was found dead behind his barn at Stoney Creek over a week ago, and the inquest into whose death closed last evening.

# NORTH AMERICAN WIRELESS CORPORATION

Plans to inaugurate service of 50 words for 25¢ to any part of the American Continent night or day where its stations are located.

## North American Wireless Corporation

Incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine, U. S. A.  
Capitalization \$10,000,000. Par value of shares \$10.00 (all common).  
Full paid and non-assessable. \$4,000,000 par value in treasury.  
\$6,000,000 par value being used to cover cost of securing control of  
amalgamating companies, patents, apparatus, etc.

Executive Office, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.  
Laboratory, Terminal Building, New York. Factory, Newark, N. J.  
Operating Commercial Radio (wireless) telephone, sparkless (overland)  
wireless telegraph and all forms of wireless transmission.

The plans of North American Wireless Corporation include the  
amalgamation of nearly a dozen important wireless companies, among  
the more prominent being:

The Radio Telephone Co.  
North American Radio Co.  
DeForest Radio Telephone Co.  
Commercial Radio Co.  
Universal Wireless Corporation.  
Great Lakes Radio Telephone Co.  
Continental Wireless Construction Co.  
Atlantic Radio Co.  
Pacific Radio Co.

## Cleveland Station

which will be  
oriented by the  
North American  
Wireless Corp.  
Stations similar  
to this will be  
erected on tall  
buildings through  
out the West  
(see map below)  
wherever good  
locations can be  
secured.

THE NORTH AMERICAN Wireless Corporation was organized for the purpose of unifying and standardizing the sending and receiving of commercial messages, especially as embodied in the Radio (wireless) telephone and Sparkless (overland) wireless telegraph in the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, India, Cape Colony, New Zealand, Australia, and other parts of the civilized world, and upon the waters within and adjacent thereto.

The company proposes to develop and utilize in a commercial manner throughout the world the generation and receiving of electrical impulses for the transmission and reproduction of sound signals, audible air vibrations and other intercommunications of the human intelligence, including handwriting, pictures, diagrams and other forms of recorded messages.

It is planned to eventually include in the corporation's activities a commercial transcontinental, transatlantic and transpacific service.

Prior to the organization of this company a most careful and systematic investigation was made by some of the leading patent attorneys and wireless experts of both America and Europe. The opinion given by these most competent men was that the patents under which this company will operate are basic, and cover, in the broadest sense, every possible means of transmitting intelligence without the use of wires by means of speech or any form of undamped electrical waves, thereby securing to this system a reasonable control of the entire wireless field.

## UNIVERSAL SYSTEM

Wireless transmission recognizing no limiting distance and no national boundaries, it is essential to commercial perfection that the world-wide system be under one head and management. It is self-evident that this centralization of direction and operation must result in more efficient and economical

## WIRELESS COMMUNICATION

We are now entering what the historians of the future will term "The Wireless Age."

It is a recognized and demonstrated fact that whatever can be sent by wires now can be sent without wires.

Wireless is today practical, and it but remains for its universal installation to become as necessary, and even more popular and profitable than the wire systems of today.

## OVERLAND WIRELESS TELEGRAPH

One of the important inventions under which the North American Wireless Corporation will operate is the new undamped wave type of telegraph apparatus, to be used supplementary to and in conjunction with the radio telephone.

Until the advent of the sparkless or overland wireless telegraph, the wireless business has been confined



## Signed Statement by Dr. Lee De Forest inventor of the Wireless Telephone

I feel certain that within a short time we will be able to be in wireless communication between our station on top of the Metropolitan Tower in New York and the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

I may say that the possibilities of the Radio telephone are almost limitless, and I confidently predict that within the next five years every ship of large tonnage that goes to sea will be equipped with the wireless telephone, and will be in telephone communication in every part of the civilized world.

Already sounds have been carried by means of ether waves to a distance of 600 miles, the demonstration being made from Paris to a station near Marseilles during May, 1908.

Eight years ago messages could be sent by wireless telegraph over a distance of only 50 miles, and now even by the old-fashioned spark system, wireless telegraphic communications are daily held across the Atlantic. Wireless telephony is still in its infancy, but a strenuous infant it is. The end cannot be predicted, for each day yields its quota of definite information which clearly points to the almost infinite possibilities of Radio Wireless Telephone.

To show how these improvements tend unmistakably toward transatlantic wireless conversation in the near future, I will call attention to the following facts:

Probably the most marvelous of all devices which together composed the successful radio telephone today, is the specially sensitive receiver which I invented, and is called the audion.

I have also succeeded in combining wireless telegraph and telephone in one instrument, which system is known now as the sparkless wireless system.

I became convinced that further progress along the old lines of wireless communication was a hopeless dream. The possibility of intercommunication with the world was too great. The speed by which a spark transmitter can be operated cannot exceed 40 words a minute. I expect to attain a speed of 10,000 words an hour.

The long-distance wireless telephone is already a proven fact, and I thoroughly believe that but a few short years will elapse before we will be in actual vocal accord, not only with Paris, but with every other capital of the nations of the Old World.

*Lee de Forest*

## THE WIRELESS TELEPHONE

Wireless Telephony is the art of changing air vibrations into vibrations of ether whose lesser resistance enables them to be carried to great distances. In the wireless telephone the air waves are dependent on the vibrations of an electrical disturbance which oscillates the ether. As in the wire telegraph, the wire telephone and many other successful inventions, the public may not know how it works—but only that it does.

## RADIO, THE TRADE MARK

"RADIO," which is the official name given to the wireless methods of transmission by the Berlin Conference of Engineers, will be the official

## PATENTS

By ownership stock control, licenses, contracts, etc., the North American Wireless Corporation will operate under the following patents in the United States and Canada:

780,247, 748,597, 749,432, 749,372, 750,180, 758,517,  
772,879, 802,850, 771,819, 837,901, 836,070, 836,071, 841,386,  
841,387, 833,034, 823,402, 836,015, 836,072, 827,524, 824,637,  
824,638, 822,936, 824,003, 841,386, 850,917, 852,381, 867,876,  
867,877, 867,878, 876,165, 877,069, 879,532, 894,317, 894,318,  
894,378, 913,718, 926,933, 926,934, 926,935, 926,986, 926,937,  
943,968, 808,199, 893,513, 768,004, 767,990, 767,993, 767,989,  
767,984, 767,979, 714,756, 714,831, 714,832, 737,170, 767,983,  
12,149, 12,151, 12,152, 749,434, 771,820, 772,878, 926,934,  
824,637, 827,524, 824,638, 894,318, 827,523, 833,034, 716,000,  
716,205, 716,334, 720,568, 730,246, 730,819, 749,131, 749,178,  
749,371, 749,435, 750,181, 756,219, 770,228, 770,229,  
771,818, 771,820, 772,878, 802,981, 806,966, 827,523.

In addition to the foregoing, fifty-four (54) pending applications are now in the course of prosecution.

## OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS

It is expected, as has been the case in the development of all new discoveries, that the public will be the first to understand and appreciate the great profits which may be earned through the development of wireless under competent, honest business management. Therefore, the stock is offered for public subscription with the assurance that each purchaser will have the fullest possible protection in a correct division of profits in proportion to his holdings.

The small capitalization of the company, the wide territory which it will operate, its ample patent protection, the assurance of the economical management and the willingness of the public to pay a high price where communication is difficult, or does not now exist, should insure quick and satisfactory returns on an investment.

A limited amount of stock (par value \$10.00) will be offered for general subscription at \$6.00 per share for cash, or \$7.20 per share on the time payment basis of 20% down and 2% each month until the balance is paid. This is the first public offering of stock in this corporation.

If you are interested, call telephone or write to the address below, and full particulars will be given gladly.

## ENORMOUS EARNING POWERS

It is needless to say that a volume might be written comparing the enormous earning power of the wireless telephone and wireless telegraph with other new discoveries and developments.

This announcement gives sufficient knowledge to investors, in regard to the field and immense probabilities, for them to draw their own conclusions.

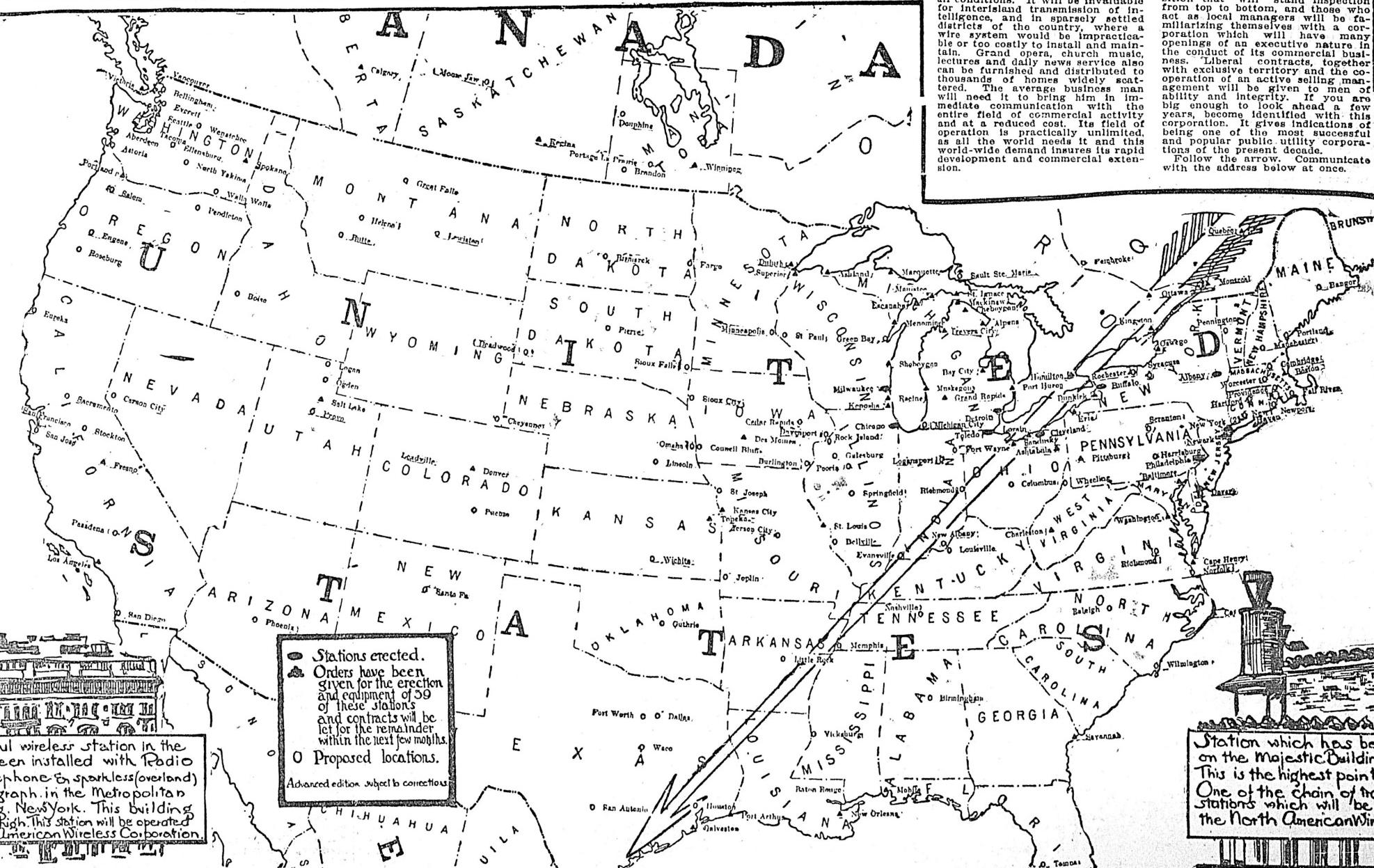
This is an opportunity to secure an interest in an industry which is in its infancy and which gives every indication of duplicating the enormous earning power of many of our great THEATRE AND AMUSEMENT DEVICES, which at the same stage of development, offered far less prospect of success.

## MANAGERS AND AGENTS WANTED

We have openings for district managers and salesmen to handle the securities of this corporation. We have city and town representatives in every city and town in this section. The system has been indoctrinated by the leading scientific papers of the continent and Dr. Lee De Forest, the Inventor, is known from ocean to ocean. Demonstrating instruments will be furnished together with a complete outfit of photographs and advertising literature. It is a proposition that will stand inspection from top to bottom, and those who act as local managers will be familiarizing themselves with a corporation which offers many openings of an executive nature.

Liberal contracts, together with exclusive territory and the cooperation of an active selling manager, will be given to men of ability and integrity. If you are big enough to look ahead a few years, become identified with this corporation. It gives indications of being one of the most successful and popular public utility corporations in the present decade.

Follow the arrows. Communicate with the address below at once.



FRED CARNE, Fiscal Agent,

No. 9-10 BOWNASS BLOCK, Phone 2151.

VICTORIA, B.C.

# Newspapers and Telephones for Fort George

## SYNOD CONDEMNS MR. AYLESWORTH

His Course in Opposing Miller  
Anti-Betting Bill and Recom-  
mending Pardon of Skill Is  
Strongly Objected to

VANCOUVER, May 7.—Hon. Mr. Aylesworth was grilled by the Presbyterian Synod at its session today for his attitude on the Miller anti-race track gambling bill by a resolution which in part read: "That the Synod place upon record its conviction that Hon. A. B. Aylesworth has revealed moral obtuseness, rendering him incapable of rightly discharging the duties of Minister of Justice, and that his removal from that office is imperative in the interests of public morality."

The resolution was moved by Rev. Wardlaw Taylor, New Westminster, seconded by Rev. Dr. Peter Wright, Vancouver. It was unanimously passed after a discussion of the committee's report on social and moral reform and a stirring address by Rev. Dr. Shearer, of Toronto, who, by a separate resolution, was thanked for his services in the work of social and moral efforts to pass the bill.

The preamble to the resolution against Mr. Aylesworth pointed out that during the debate on the bill Mr. Aylesworth had publicly expressed a contempt for moral legislation and a hostility to recent efforts for the suppression of vice inconsistent with the due administration of the Department of Justice. Also that by his deliberate judgment in the case of Rex vs. Skill, as explained by himself in the public press, he condoned as innocent the circulation of books excluded, because of their impurity, from every public library in Canada and the United States, and forbidden in the malls of both countries.

A third resolution expressed regret that parliament had failed to pass the Miller bill, which would have rid the country of a great moral pestilence, but noted with pleasure that every member representing a British Columbia constituency supported the measure, some rendering its promoters valuable aid.

## MASONS TO HOLD LODGE OF SORROW

His Late Majesty for Many  
Years Was Grand Master of  
England and Was Styled  
"Protector of the Craft."

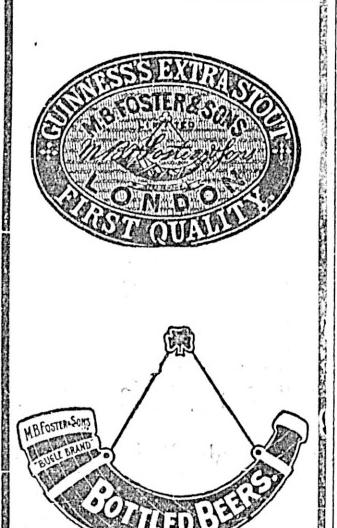
The fact that the late King, Edward VII., was one of the first Masons of the world has escaped general notice in the mass of eulogy and biography published since his death, but it is owing to this fact that the leading Masons of this city decided yesterday morning to hold a Lodge of Sorrow, a rare ceremony in Masonic circles.

The meeting here yesterday forenoon was attended by Deputy Grand Master E. B. Paul, M.A., District Deputy Grd. Master C. J. Duncan and the Masters of the city lodges. They gathered at the city hall and discussed the matter fully, and finally made arrangement to hold the Lodge of Sorrow which will commemorate the death of the beloved ruler.

For many years the late King was Grand Master of England, and, from the time of his accession to the time of his death, he was styled Protector of the Craft.

It was announced by Deputy Grand Master Paul after the meeting yesterday that the Masonic brethren of the city will be notified of the date of the Lodge of Sorrow as soon as the arrangements are completed.

Grand Secretary R. E. Brett, of British Columbia, cabled condolence yesterday from the Grand Lodge of this Province to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England.



The  
Hudson's Bay Co.  
Sole Agents  
For British Columbia.

401-402-403 Winch Building,  
Vancouver, B.C.

Natural  
Resources  
Security  
Co. Ltd.

## AT THE CITY HOTELS

## MURDER TRIAL IS INTERRUPTED

Case of Julia Lewis of Vancouver Adjourned on Account of Death of His Late Majesty—Jury Is Discharged

VANCOUVER, May 7.—For the first time in the history of criminal jurisprudence in British Columbia, the jury in a murder trial, half completed, has been discharged and the case adjourned to be commenced anew, out of a sense of profound sorrow and respect for the death of the sovereign.

TUESDAY, May 7.—Following the regulation recently adopted in Quebec forbidding the exportation of pulp wood from the crown lands, the treasury department has given instructions to collectors of customs on the Canadian border assessing the duty on pulp and printing paper produced from pulp wood cut on such lands after May 15, as provided in the tariff act.

The rates are as follows: "On mechanically ground wood pulp, one-twelfth of one cent per lb., dry weight; on chemical wood pulp, unbleached, one-sixth of one cent per lb., dry weight; bleached, one quarter of one cent per lb., dry weight."

Congress Pays Respects.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—When the House adjourned today it was as a mark of respect to the memory of the late King Edward.

The following resolution was introduced by Representative Parker of Vermont, chairman of the foreign affairs committee.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States of America has learned with profound sorrow

of the death of His Majesty King Edward VII., and sympathizes with his people in the loss of a wise and upright ruler, whose great purpose was

the cultivation of friendly relations with all nations and the preservation of peace.

Resolved that the President be requested to present this expression of the sentiment of this House to the government of Great Britain.

That as a further mark of respect to the memory of King Edward VII. the House do now adjourn."

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, May 7.—The government has addressed the following note to the press: "Notify the public that nothing has been arranged as yet with Peru. The international situation is stationary.

Ecuador's rights are based upon the justice of her cause." Warlike enthusiasm here increases. The first reserve corps is under arms and ready for a campaign.

## Pantages Presents Novelty

Electricity, that useful, dangerous, mysterious force of nature, will be grappled with and literally "chewed up" at the Pantages during each performance this week, by John Coughlin, well known to both the scientific and amusement world as "Electro the Human Dynamo." Besides giving demonstrations of his almost superhuman power of electrical resistance, assimilation or whatever it really is, Coughlin actually permits himself to be fastened into the electrocuted chair

Test The Colonist  
Want Columns and  
watch the results

in

SHARES

## In Can. Northern Coal and Coke Co. Being Rapidly Taken Up

Before It Is too Late, Acquire an Interest in a Coal Company Holding 17,280 Acres of Coal Land With the Small Capitalization of \$125,000

In coal, British Columbia possesses one of its greatest assets. The commercial and industrial future is closely interwoven with this commodity.

Coal has never been associated with the feverish romance of the more precious metals, owing to the fact that by development, the actual quantity of coal can be definitely determined and shares valued accordingly.

Shares sold for a few cents in the original Crow's Nest Company. Development proved the value of the property and shares advanced to \$500 a share.

## TRANSPORTATION IS ONE OF THE ESSENTIAL FEATURES

Coal, to be profitable to the investor, must be in a position to reach the point of consumption at a minimum cost, or at any event to compete with other competitors.

The opening up of a new territory, through the recent railway legislation, brings into immediate value territory which heretofore was almost valueless, from a commercial standpoint.

Through business foresight, a local company has been organized to acquire at the first cost, a valuable coal area on the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway, the construction of which, as the reader knows, will commence within a specified time. This area consists of 27 square miles (17,280 acres), and is as far as known, the only available coal land on the main line between Yellow Head Pass and Vancouver.

The announcement has also been made that the location line of the G.T.P. from Teal Jaune Cache to the Coast has been filed with the Government. The railway passes right through the property, thus giving two lines of communication, not near the property, but through it.

The property is of a formation that will be excelled by no other for practical mining purposes, inasmuch as its geological construction is without what is termed faults.

The quality of the coal indicates its suitability for coking purposes, upon which the future mineral wealth of the province is largely dependent, as the ore require almost in their entirety to be smelted, and the rapidly increasing activity in mining development is creating a vast market for coke.

Before acquiring this property and expending money on exploration work, it was carefully examined and reported on by Charles A. Sandford, B.Sc., M.E., a qualified mining engineer of wide experience in coal mining.

## VALUE OF THE PROPERTY

It is difficult to place an exact value on 17,280 acres of coal lands with the excellent transportation facilities available to this property.

One seam of coal six feet in thickness would give 103,680,000 tons of coal available.

Considerable development work was done on the property last summer, with satisfactory results.

The coal is a clean, hard bituminous of exceptional quality.

## LOW CAPITALIZATION MEANS PROFIT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

It is astonishing how seldom people inquire into the capitalization of a company, or realize what a high capitalization means when it comes to receiving dividends.

The capital of the Canadian Northern Coal & Coke Company is \$125,000, of which it is estimated that only \$90,000 will be required. This will acquire the property, consisting of 17,280 acres, pay all organization expenses, engineer's reports, government fees, and also provide the great expense of purchasing the machinery and development.

This means that you are buying an interest in an organized company backed by responsible men, who are capable of handling the property to the best advantage on a basis of \$5 an acre. The possibilities of this investment should be appreciated by any man who can, from the study of present conditions, have any perception of the future.

Consider carefully the opportunity that is now offered you to obtain an interest in this enormous area of coal lands. Consider what is the meaning of twenty-seven square miles, and what its future value will be to those who own an interest at \$90,000. Anyone who is acquainted with the future value of our natural resources recognizes in coal the most certain investment. The recent action of the world's greatest capitalists in this direction speaks for itself. Call at this office for further information.

# TWO SPECIALS

## FORT STREET

60 x 134, renting at \$48 per month. Price, for one day only ..... \$12,500

## ONLY \$2,500 CASH

\$2,000 in six months, and the balance to arrange. This will be the last time this will be offered at the above price. If not sold on Monday it will be withdrawn from the market altogether. This is by far the cheapest and best buy on Fort Street.

## VIEW STREET

60 x 120, near Vancouver. The cheapest thing in the block by \$1,000. Price for a few days only is \$3,500

## Marriott & Fellows

619 Trounce Avenue. Phone 645.

# SHARES

## In Can. Northern Coal and Coke Co. Being Rapidly Taken Up

Before It Is too Late, Acquire an Interest in a Coal Company Holding 17,280 Acres of Coal Land With the Small Capitalization of \$125,000

## PURPOSE OF THE COMPANY

50,000 treasury shares are offered to provide funds to complete the development work.

If the company had been capitalized at \$1,000,000, and with its great assets this would not have been high as stock companies go, shares would have had less than one-tenth of their present value, and an opportunity is afforded to those who now buy shares in the original company to participate in the profits that will accrue, when the capital stock is increased from \$125,000 to \$1,000,000, or more, when on development the true value of the property is estimated, when the company will be recapitalized or the property sold at its true worth, thus the great profit will be to those who now buy shares in the original company.

## A SQUARE DEAL IS OFFERED TO EVERY INVESTOR

The officers and directors of the company are well known and responsible men, whose names signed to the prospectus of the company will guarantee that the statements made therein are a fair and correct presentation of its possibilities.

The following are the officers and directors:

**PRESIDENT:** M. B. Carlin, Esq., Capitalist, Victoria, B.C.

**SECRETARY-TREASURER:** H. G. Ashby, Esq., of Messrs. Croft & Ashby

**VICE-PRESIDENT:** D. W. Hanbury, Esq., of Hanbury, Evans & Co., Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

**DIRECTORS:** M. B. Carlin, Esq., Capitalist, Victoria, B.C.

S. MacLure, Esq., Architect, Victoria, B.C.

A. G. McDonald, Esq., Mine Owner, Kamloops, B.C.

D. W. Hanbury, Esq., of Hanbury, Evans & Co., Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

Henry Croft, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Victoria, B.C.

The company has no liabilities, everything is paid for and a substantial balance in the bank to its credit. Every officer or shareholder has invested money in the company and paid for his interest. There is no watered stock. No fees are received by the directors or officers, nor are any salaries paid.

The stock that is offered to the public is treasury stock and the proceeds will be spent in development work, which will be proceeded with at once.

Twenty-seven square miles of coal lands, with transportation, at a capitalization of \$125,000, of which \$35,000, it is expected, will not be required, will be an investment whose value on development at an early date will be many thousand per cent. of its present selling price.

The preliminary exploration work has demonstrated the value of the property, and development will be proceeded with at once. The company, therefore, has no hesitation in soliciting applications for shares. As the issue is limited, it would be advisable for those desirous of obtaining stock to make application at once.

The prospectus and maps of the property will be mailed upon application.

Fullest investigation is respectfully invited. The company has no liabilities or cash payments to be met for the purchase price of the property.

The money that is being raised by the sale of the treasury shares is to complete the development work. This is an investment offered upon a basis that will be appreciated by the practical investor.

The price of the shares is 25 cents, fully paid and non-assessable, on terms of half cash, balance in three months.

# The Canadian Northern Coal and Coke Company, Limited

Gillespie & Hart, 1115 Langley Street

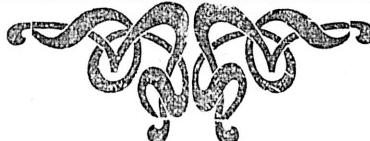
R. KENNETH LINDSAY, FISCAL AGENT

Victoria Office

# THE COLONIST

Established 1858

*The Leading Printers  
of British Columbia*



Prices as low as consistent with first-class work. We have by far the largest and most complete office in British Columbia, comprising

**Job Printing**  
Lithographing  
Bookbinding  
Photo Engraving  
Copperplate Printing  
Embossing  
Label Printing and  
Varnishing

Work done by us in any of the above departments cannot be excelled throughout Canada. Our aim is to do only first-class work at reasonable prices. In fact we will not turn out a poor job. Our object is to retain our customers with the quality of our work and the very reasonable prices.

We carry by far the largest and most complete stock of Flat Papers and Envelopes in British Columbia, and are always prepared to execute anything in our line, whether it be a Visiting Card or Commercial Work of any kind, printed or lithographed; Pamphlets, large or small Labels, plain, colored or varnished; Ruling, Punching, Binding Law Books, Blank Books, large or small; also making cuts or designs, such as Line Drawings, Zinc or Copper Half-tones. Lithograph Maps equal to any that can be got from the Eastern cities.

We are sole agents for the Tengwell Loose-Leaf Files and Binders, also the celebrated Majestic Loose-Leaf Ledger, the best on the market.

If merchants and others that have been getting their supplies from the East would give us a chance to compete before sending their orders away, they will find the work can be done better at home and at the same price in equal quantities.

**TELEPHONE**

# THE COLONIST

197

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

### HIGH PRICES FOR WHEAT

Little Bidding Causes Sharp  
Rises in Grain Market at  
Chicago—New Prices Were  
Established Yesterday

CHICAGO, May 7.—New high prices were established today for the week in all wheat crops. There was not a great amount of covering but the wheat is not for sale and it takes little bidding to start the price up sharply. Recent efforts of certain shippers to secure a large quantity of Duluth wheat to come here adds to the certainty that there is a squeeze of some proportions ahead in the current month. The big volume of trade is in the new crop months. July gave quite a bullish demonstration today with a further advance. It is to some extent a one-sided market for the present because those who are bearish are afraid to sell on account of anticipated bullish figures on abandoned acreage due Monday. There is a little grumbling over the dry weather northwest. The weather west is acting freakish, frost indications for tonight. Bull leaders appear to be confident of their position are predicting a much smaller total winter wheat yield than has yet been suggested by any of the crop observers. We think it well to protect profits on the long wheat on this or any further advance. We think rating orders to buy on good depressions all right in the late months.

Corn.—We feel that those who acted on our suggestions to sell corn for the more distant months on the good swells will be in the market right for a decline as soon as the weather conditions become a little more favorable for the putting in of the new crop. There is no adequate demand for the big amount of corn in sight here and elsewhere.

Oats.—There was advance of about 1/4 cent all around in oats during the morning and this was lost at the close when prices were fractionally the same as yesterday. Cash ruled steady. Commission houses appear to have outside selling orders in the late months on the early advance.

Wheat.—Open, High, Low, Close.

May ..... 113 3/4 115 1/4 113 3/4 115

July ..... 104 7/8 105 7/8 104 7/8 105 1/2

Sept. .... 102 7/8 103 1/2 102 7/8 103 1/2

Corn—

May ..... 61 1/2 60 7/8 60 7/8 61

July ..... 62 1/2 63 3/4 62 1/2 63 3/4

Sept. .... 64 1/2 64 1/2 63 3/4 63 3/4

Oats—

May ..... 42 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2

July ..... 40 1/2 40 1/2 40 1/2 40 1/2

Sept. .... 39 39 39 38 3/4

Pork—

May ..... 21.87 22.15 21.87 22.15

July ..... 22.37 22.37 22.10 22.35

Sept. .... 22.30 22.37 22.17 22.37

Lard—

May ..... 12.90 12.90 12.80 12.80

July ..... 12.55 12.65 12.43 12.43

Sept. .... 12.45 12.55 12.35 12.35

Short Ribs—

May ..... 12.47 12.47 12.42 12.52

July ..... 12.35 12.42 12.25 12.37

Sept. .... 12.30 12.32 12.20 12.32

**NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.**

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Closing

High. Low. Bid.

Allis-Chalmers ..... 9 3/4

Amal. Copper ..... 67 65 1/2 66

Am. Car. Fdy. ..... 59 58 1/2 58

Am. Cot. Oil ..... 64 1/2 64 1/2

Amer. Ice ..... 47 1/2 46 1/2 47

Amer. Loco. ..... 78 1/2 76 1/2 77 1/2

Amer. Smelt. ..... 123

Amer. Sugar ..... 135 1/2 134 1/2 134 1/2

Amer. Tel. ..... 34 1/2 34 1/2

Amer. Woolen ..... 41 40 40 1/2

Anaconda ..... 121

Atlantic Coast ..... 109 108 108 1/2

Atchison ..... 109 108 108 1/2

B. and O. ..... 109 108 1/2 108 1/2

B. R. T. ..... 79 78 78 1/2

C. P. R. ..... 185 1/2 184 1/2 185 1/2

C. and O. ..... 85 1/2

C. and A. ..... 15

C. and G. W. ..... 26 1/2

C. and N. W. ..... 149 1/2

C. M. and St. P. ..... 133 137 1/2 138 1/2

Cent. Leather ..... 42 1/2 40 1/2 41 1/2

C. F. and I. ..... 37

Colo. Southern ..... 60 61 1/2

Con. Gas ..... 134 1/2 133 1/2 134

Cern Products ..... 15

D. and R. G. ..... 39 1/2 38 1/2 39

Distillers ..... 29 1/2

Erie ..... 28 28 28

Gl. Nor. Ore ..... 63

Gl. Nor. pfd ..... 133 133 1/2 134

Illinois Cent. ..... 133 1/2

Inter-Met. ..... 20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2

Int. Paper ..... 11 1/2

Int. Pump ..... 20

Iowa Cent. ..... 145 1/2 145 1/2

L. and N. ..... 55

Mackay ..... 29 1/2 28 1/2 29 1/2

Mexican Cent. ..... 135 1/2 134 1/2 135 1/2

M. S. P., S. S. M. ..... 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2

M. K. and T. ..... 69 68 1/2 68 1/2

Missouri Pac. ..... 75 75 1/2

Nat. Lead ..... 119 1/2 118 1/2 119 1/2

N. Y. Cent. ..... 42 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2

N. Y. O. and W. ..... 101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2

N. and W. ..... 101 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2

Northern Pac. ..... 129 128 129

Pacific Mall. ..... 26

Pennsy. Ry. ..... 131 1/2 131 1/2 131 1/2

Peoples Gas ..... 107 1/2 106 1/2 107

Pittsburg Coal ..... 18 1/2

Pressed Steel ..... 37 1/2

Reading ..... 157 1/2 155 1/2 156 1/2

Rep. Steel ..... 33

Rock Island ..... 44 1/2 43 1/2 44

Southern Pac. ..... 125 1/2 123 1/2 125 1/2

Southern Ry. ..... 26 26 26

Tenn. Copper ..... 27 1/2 27 27

Texas Pac. ..... 32 31 31

Third Ave. ..... 31 31 31

T. S. L. and W. ..... 38 1/2 38 1/2 37 1/2

Twin City ..... 11 1/2

Union Pac. ..... 181 1/2 179 1/2 180 1/2

U. S. Cast Iron P. ..... 20

U. S. Steel ..... 82 1/2 81 1/2 81 1/2

Utah Corpor. ..... 43 1/2 42 1/2 43

Virginia Chem. ..... 57 1/2 57 1/2 57

Wabash ..... 20 19 1/2 20

West. Union ..... 68 68 68

Westinghouse ..... 62

Wiscon. Cent. ..... 40 1/2 40 1/2 40

U. S. Rubber ..... 50

Total sales, 255,300 shares.

CALGARY, May 7.—The Board of Trade of this city favored a grant of \$150,000 for a university for Calgary in a meeting last night.

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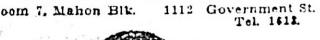
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## CONDENSED ADVERTISING

PROPERTY FOR SALE—Cont.

**H. WARBURTON & CO.**  
Real Estate, Commission Agents, Customs  
Brokers and Insurance, 909 Government  
Street, Phone 2171.HOLLYWOOD PARK—NOT THE AD-  
ditional, large lot \$300, \$120 cash, \$10  
monthly.GLENFORD AVE.—1½ ACRES, TWO  
acres cleared. Car will pass this  
property. \$3,500 terms.ALBERNI—WITH ACRE THOROUGHLY  
cleared, with and planned to give  
any information required. We have large  
list of Alberni property.ALBERNI—5 ACRES CLOSE IN FIVE  
acres cleared. \$1,100. Town side lot  
112. Terms 12%, 6, 12, 18.ALBERNI—1.5 ACRES ALDER BOT-  
tom. \$150 cash.ALBERNI—ABOUT FIVE ACRES GOOD  
bottom land \$300. ¼ cash, bal. 6, 12, 18ALBERNI—TWO LARGE LOTS EACH \$0  
x135. \$50 cash the two.**H. P. WINSBY.**  
Room 1, 1203 Government StreetTWO CORNER LOTS CRAIGFLOWER,  
Arcadian and Joseph for quick sale.  
Cash \$1,475.UP TO DATE BUNGALOW SIX ROOMS,  
Southgate street, ten minutes walk  
from postoffice. Terms \$3,500.42 ACRES ONLY FOUR MILES NORTH  
of city hall. House, barns, etc. terms  
\$12,000.75 ACRES FRUIT FARM, SOME BOT-  
tom land, residence, all modern con-  
veniences, good barn and outbuildings.  
Station on property. Terms \$15,000. A beautiful country  
home.SNAP ON LEE STREET, A FINE RESI-  
dential district. Two car lines. \$500.POSSIBLY THE CHEAPEST BUY IN  
Victoria. 15 lots in Victoria West one  
minute from Esquimalt or George car Note  
the price. Only cash \$3,200.**THE GLOBE REALTY CO.**  
Room 5, Mahon Bldg. 1112 Government St.  
Tel. 1412.A GOOD BUY—CORNER OF COOK ST.  
and Queen Ave. \$1,100.\$750—BUYS A SPLENDID LOT IN  
James Bay District, size of lots  
45x120. Terms.\$325—BUYS A VERY GOOD LOT AT  
the end of the Douglas St. car  
line. Terms.\$1400—BUYS AN EXTRA LARGE LOT  
on Field street near Queens  
avenue. Terms.**HARDWICK & DEAKIN**  
1404 Broad St., Phone 2394MENZIES STREET, SEVEN ROOMED  
house on car line all modern \$4,000  
easy terms.STANLEY AVENUE, EIGHT ROOMED  
house close Fort St. car line, in A1  
shape. \$3,000. \$500 cash.TWO MINUTES FROM DOUGLAS CAR'S  
roomed house containing living-room,  
drawing-room, kitchen, 2 large side-rooms,  
2 rooms, servants room and dressing room;  
large halls up and down with linen press off  
dining room; has built in buffet, beamed  
ceilings in drawing room, living room and bath  
range in kitchen; nice lawn in front  
30x90. \$4,500. \$500 cash.**J. GREENWOOD**  
Real Estate and Timber.  
Phone 1425.CHEAPEST LOTS IN THE FAIRFIELD  
estate.\$900—BUYS LARGE LOT ON COOK  
street, near Beacon Hill park\$450—TAKES LOT 50x120 ON JOSEPH  
street.\$700—TAKES CHOICE LOT ON OX-  
ford street.\$600—BUYS BIG LOT ON CHAPMAN  
street.**A. WILLIAMS & CO., LTD.**  
104 Yates Street. Phone 1386.SAANICH INLET—26 ACRES OF FINE  
land; 12 under cultivation; nice orchard  
of 220 fruit trees; excellent house and  
outbuildings. This property is close to the  
beautiful Saanich Inlet, the water being  
ideal for boating and swimming. Boating facil-  
ties make this property a most desirable  
and lovely home; within easy reach of the  
city. Price \$9,000; terms.FIN'S NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE WITH ONE  
acre of excellent land. A big snap at  
\$4,000. \$500 cash will handle this. Easy  
terms for balance.12 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, ALL  
fenced; 8 cleared; very good house  
and outbuildings; nice position. Cheap,  
\$7,000; terms.**LEE & FRASER**  
Real Estate and Insurance Agents.  
613 Trostle Avenue.\$650—FOR A SPLENDID CORNER  
Burnside and Frances Ave.\$1000—CHOICE LOT ON DUNEDIN  
street.\$1200—FOR TWO LOTS ON MON-  
treal street.\$5500—FOR SEVEN ROOMED HOUSE  
and four lots on Quadra street.  
This is a snap.\$5600—FOR A MODERN BUNGALOW  
and two lots on Heywood Ave.\$4000—FOR A MODERN HOUSE AND  
well situated lot near the Oak  
Bay Junction.**THE CAPITAL CITY REALTY  
COMPANY**Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents.  
Phone 2162. Room 21, 618 Yates St.FOR THE INVESTOR OR THE HOME-  
OWNER, here's your chance to get the  
best buy in the city. 618 Yates street, a  
lot 62x14 each, the best lots on this  
street which is known as the favorite resi-  
dential district in Victoria. Close to the  
water, fine views, nice houses, and  
convenient car arrangements. This is below  
the present value and is only good for imme-  
diate sale.**C. ARTHUR REA**  
Real Estate, Insurance, Money to Loan, Etc.  
Phone 1521. Law Chambers, Bastion St.FOR SALE—  
TWO HOTELS—ONE SPLENDID BUSI-  
NESS—1 hotel content and lease. Beau-  
tiful shore front on Salt Spring Island.  
Farms and acreage. Homes in and near  
city. Delightful place at Campbell River.**THE CITY BROKERAGE**  
111 Douglas St. (opposite Merchants Bank)THE SNAP WE OFFERED ON SATUR-  
day is sold. How will this suit you?NEW FIVE ROOMED COTTAGE WITH  
six or eight feet of veranda or all  
round. 10x14 modern, good basement. \$3,150.  
\$1,000 cash. Rents for \$30 per month.Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant  
Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens  
the water and disinfects.WM. MONTEITH,  
Official Administrator.

CONGREGATIONAL

First Congregational.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant  
Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens  
the water and disinfects.

DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
THERAPIONwhich may certainly rank with, if not take pre-  
cedence of, the well-known French Remedy, about  
which so little extention and notice has  
been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this  
medicine, whenever introduced appears to prove  
that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those  
questionable remedies that were formerly the  
standard of treatment.The Le Clez Medicine Co., Havre de Grace, Md.,  
Therapion now also obtainable in  
England, London, and principal Chemists.THE SNAP WE OFFERED ON SATUR-  
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day is sold. How will this suit you?NEW FIVE ROOMED COTTAGE WITH  
six or eight feet of veranda or all  
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We Are Headquarters  
for Purple Decorations

# DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

We Are Headquarters  
for Purple Decorations

## Monday, You Can Make a Great Saving of From \$19.25 to \$24.25

### A Special Purchase of Ladies' Costumes, Reg. \$35 to \$40, Go on Sale at \$15.75

These are, without doubt, the finest aggregation of costumes ever placed on sale at such temptingly low prices. Our buyer, who is now in the East, happened to visit a manufacturer who wanted to unload the whole of his stock in quick time. This enabled him to purchase the entire lot at a figure far below that usually paid for such well-made suits. His instructions to us are to dispose of them at a price that will be sure to make a quick clearance, inasmuch that the sum of \$15.75 was placed upon them, although the usual selling price would be from \$35.00 to \$40.00. The tailoring of these is exceptionally good—in fact, it could not be excelled. The materials consist of panamas, french cords, diagonal serges, shadow checks, etc. The coats are 32 and 35 inches long, single-breasted, with shawl collars, semi-fitting backs seams are double-turned and stitched with silk, collars and cuffs are inlaid with silk, beautifully lined. Skirts are in the new tunic and pleated effect, in all the season's most wanton shades. These, as we have noted before, would sell at \$35.00 to \$40.00, your choice, Monday—see Government Street windows

**\$15.75**

### Get Your Drapery Needs from These Cre-tonnes. Reg. 25c and 35c, Monday, 15c

Springtime is here, and with it comes renovating time. Maybe you need some covering, drapery, or curtain material. Then what is better than a nice piece of Cretonne. Monday we are placing on sale a specially large assortment. This is in a number of very pretty and attractive designs, which usually sell for 25c to 35c. Monday your choice, per yard

### THERE WILL BE A TREMENDOUS SELLING OF CHARMING NEW WAISTS HERE, MONDAY



Hundreds of Dainty New Muslin and Mull Blouses Go on Sale at Prices Just About Half of Their Usual Worth

Usual \$1.00 Values for	Usual \$1.75 Values for
50c	\$1.00
Usual \$2.00 Values for	Usual \$3.00 Values for
\$1.25	\$2.00

This will be the greatest Blouse event of the season, as it embraces not only hundreds of charming new blouses, but the values are exceptional indeed. These are made possible by the efforts of our buyers, who keep a keen eye on all the different markets, and when anything of unusual value pops up, are always ready to take advantage of it, and in this instance they were more than fortunate. These we are passing on to our patrons, giving them the advantage of this "close" buying. While we are only giving four descriptions, don't think for a moment that these are the only kind, these were picked up at random. All the season's very latest styles.

#### SEE GOVERNMENT STREET WINDOWS

At 50c—Ladies Fine Lawn. Front is very prettily embroidered in figured effects. Collar has one row of very pretty lace, and is lace trimmed. Sleeves have fine tucks. This waist would ordinarily sell at \$1.00. Monday...50c

At \$1.00—Beautiful Muslin Waist, in very dainty style. Front is handsomely embroidered in a number of various style, in eyelet and floral effects. Collar is edged with lace, also the sleeves. This is a regular \$1.75 value. Monday...\$1.00

At \$1.25—Ladies' Waists, made of very fine muslin. Front has 4-inch tucks either side. Beautifully embroidered sleeves are tucked, and have small panel of lace, also edged with lace. Collar is made with narrow tucks and very wide panels of beautiful embroidery. Usual selling price is \$2.00. Monday \$1.25

At \$2.00—At this price a beautiful collection of Organdy Waists are being offered. The usual price would be \$3.00 to \$3.50. The styles are indeed handsome. Fronts made with narrow tucks and very wide panels of beautiful embroidery. They are exceptional value Monday...\$2.00



### Sale of Couch Covers, Monday Morning

Reg. \$3.50 and \$4.50 for \$2.00 and \$3.00

Monday we are placing on special sale for the morning only, a special assortment of fine Couch Covers. There are only a few, so you had better be down early and take advantage of them

10 only, in greens and blue, green, brown and red borderings, large stripe and conventional designs. These are usual \$3.50 and \$4.50 values. Monday, \$3.00 and ...\$2.00

### Shoe Special for Monday Morning

Children's Oxfords and Strap Slippers, in tan, red or black kid and patent leather. All with fine turned soles. Clean, fresh stock. Sizes 3 to 10½. Monday morning's price ...\$2.00

### "Trefousse" French Kid Gloves

Every Lady Who Knows Buys "Trefousse" We Carry a Full Line. We Quote a Few:

Trefousse Special "Dorothy" Glace Kid Gloves, two patent dome fasteners, perfect fitting. Colors are white, mode, beaver, greys, primrose, wisteria, seaweed green, reseda, new drab, slate, sage blue, ox-blood, wine, peacock, brown, navy blue, myrtle and black. Pair ...\$1.50

Trefousse Special "Shellbourne" Glace Kid Gloves, extra quality. Just a little heavier than the "Dorothy," and finished with pique sewn seam, all the new colors. Pair ...\$1.75

Trefousse Special "Delorme" Suede Gloves, with two clasps. Colors are white, beaver, mode, tan, slate and black. Pair ...\$1.50

### Black Dress Goods at Extra Special Prices on Monday

Black Lustre. Per yard.....25c  
Lustre. Per yard, 50c, 40c ...35c  
Panamas. Per yard, 75c, 65c, 50c and .....40c  
Serges. Per yard, 75c, 65c...50c  
Black Venetian and Broadcloth, \$2.50, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00 and .....75c

Black Fancy Silk Stripe Resilda, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00 .....75c  
Black Voiles, \$1.00, 75c .....65c  
Black Nun's Veiling, 65c, 50c ...40c  
Black Grenadine, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00 and .....75c  
New Fancy Resilda, silk and wool mixture, 44 in. Per yard, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25 .....\$1.00

### Values from the Dress Goods Section

We have just opened another shipment of new Dress Goods.

Bedford Cord Effects, beautiful, soft fabric, in the most up-to-date colorings. Makes up a swell shirtwaist suit. 44 in. ....\$1.25

New Crepon Cloth, crepe effect, in all the newest coloring. 44 in. ....\$1.25

New Resilda Suiting, silk and wool mixture, makes up good street dresses, in the shades grey, biscuit, wisteria, electric, Copenhagen, navy, rose, tan, myrtle, cream and black. 44 in. ....\$1.00

Our Showing of Navy Blue Serges is immense. We were never better prepared. We guarantee our noted blue serge, fast colors, will not spot nor cockle. Per yard, \$1.50 to ...50c

Our Showing of Cream Serges and Cream Dress for present wear is right up-to-date in all the latest styles. \$1.50 to ...50c

Don't forget to visit our FIFTY CENT Dress Goods Counter. It will pay you to visit—New Bargains increasing daily.

### Silk Department Values

New Shepherd Check Washing Silks, \$1.25 and .....75c

Washing Foulard, in stripe, floral and scroll. Very special value, 27 in. ....\$1.00

42-in. Cheney's Noted Showerproof Foulard, in exclusive dress patterns. No two alike. \$3.50 to ...\$1.50

New Tartan Plaid Silk, makes swell waists, in all the clans .....\$1.00

Shot Silk, in all good combination of colors, two-tone effect .....\$1.00

Colored Peau de Soie, no better silk for wear, will not cut, in brown, rose, navy, reseda, myrtle, garnet, mauve, wisteria, taupe, cream, white and black. Per yard .....\$0.90

Colored Satins, for fancy work, in all colors. Per yard, 75c, 50c and .....35c

Another large shipment of New Geisha and Tama-line Silk. No better silk for lining. Every color you may think of in stock .....\$0.90

The Noted Skinner Satin for coat lining. This particular satin has a great reputation for durability. We have same in stock in two widths, 26 in. and 36 in. Prices, per yard, \$2.00 ...\$1.50

Colors, Black, Grey, Myrtle, Tan, Navy, Pale Blue, Cream and White.

### Pongee Silk

We are offering very special prices. See our immense stock. Prices, per yard, \$1.75 to ...35c

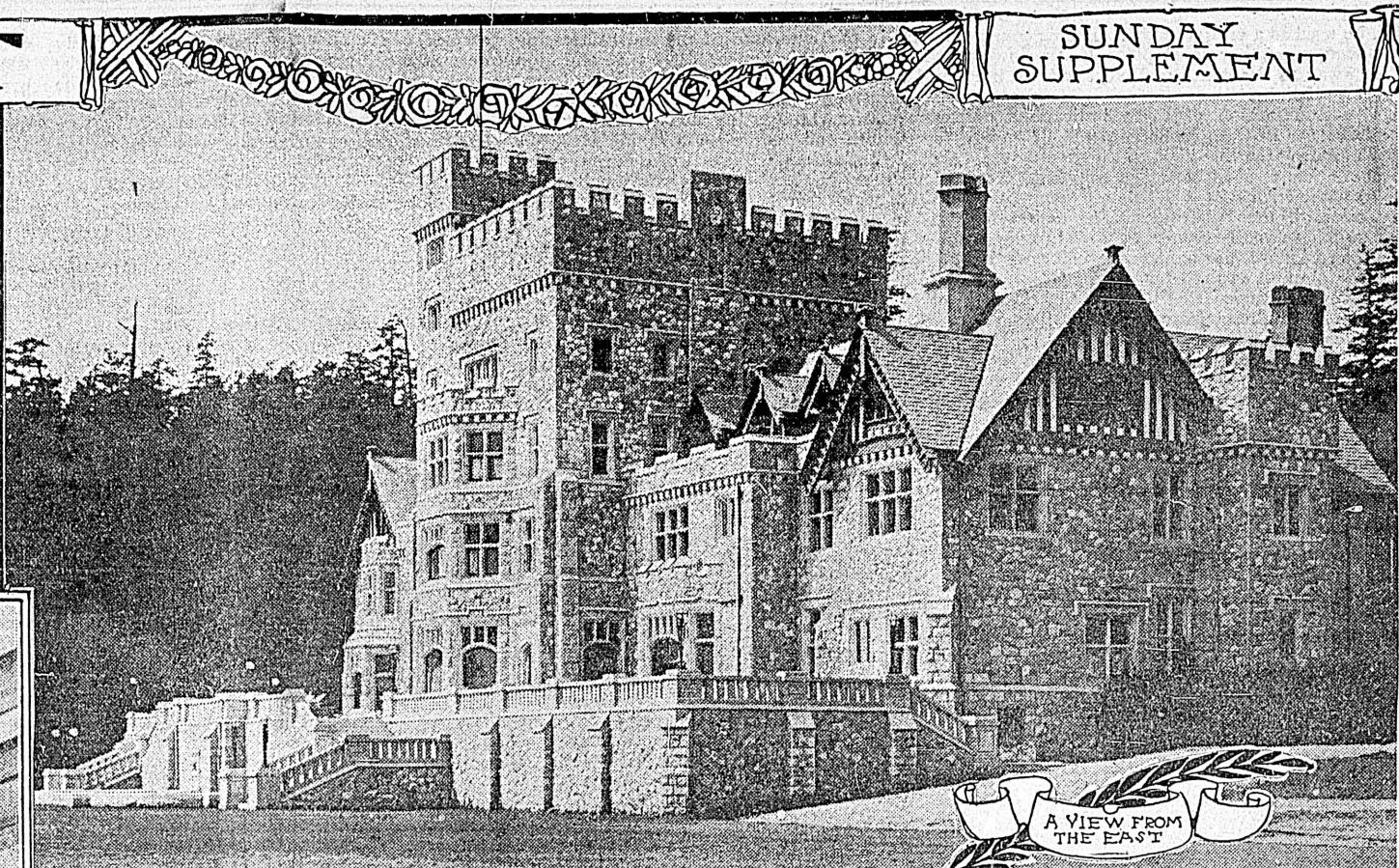
### An Important Purchase of English Underwear for Men

This is one of the many important purchases which our buyer has made during his European tour, and which we have just opened up. It consists of three lines of the very finest underwear at the price than can be found in the city. One line at \$1.25 per garment is made of all-wool, in shades of green, blue, and grey, light weight, short sleeves and fully reinforced. The other two lines, one at \$1.50 and \$2.50 per garment, are exceptional value, made of the finest English wool, in both medium and heavy weight, spliced knees and elbows, in a number of very pretty shades. Better come in today and see them for yourself. See Broad St. Windows.

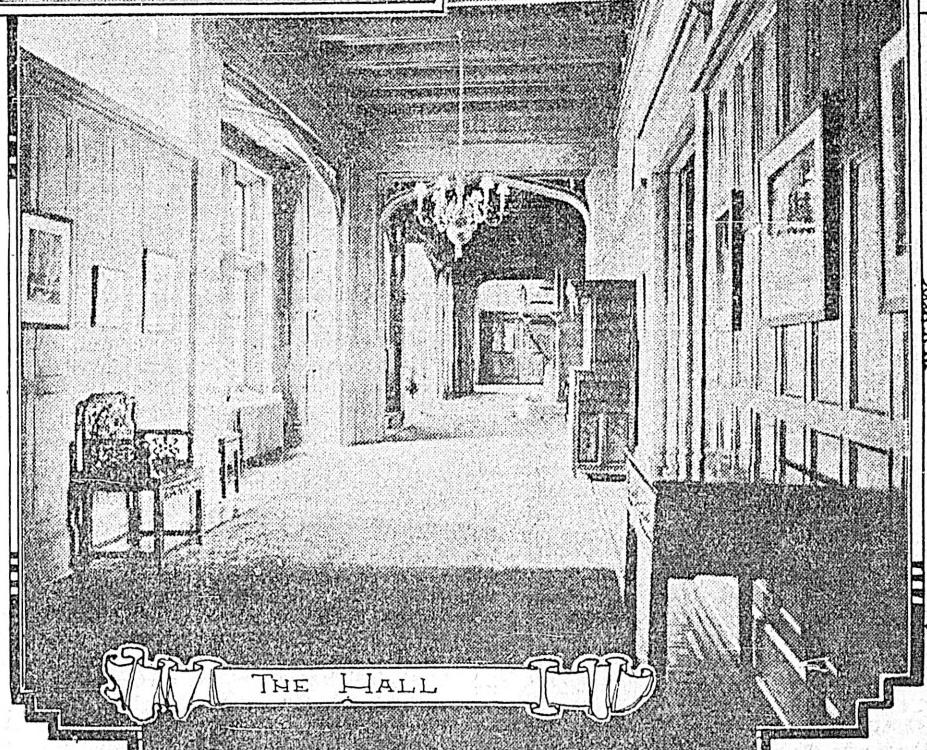
The

# Cottage in Hatley Park

WHERE THE HON JAMES DUNSMUIR AND FAMILY RESIDE



THE DRAWING ROOM



In following the dim trail through the forest which covers most of the 800 acres of Hatley Park, we unconsciously passed the house grounds, and when, guided by the rattle of hammers and the shouts of the gardener's men, we swung out from the screen of trees and brush into the immense clearing, which slopes gently and naturally to the water, we came upon the mansion from the rear. The effect could not have been more striking had it been carefully planned. For half an hour we had been plodding, in single file, over a rough woods trail, to the accompaniment of the blue grouse's hooting, the trilling of forest wild birds, and the call of wedges of brant geese overhead. To all intents and purposes we might as well have been in the very heart of the wildest section of unexplored Vancouver Island. A single step took us from the midst of this into a contemplation of one of the most magnificent houses 'on the Pacific Coast, the new residence of the Hon. James Dunsmuir and family, recently occupied and not yet quite completed by the architect, Mr. S. MacLure, and the builder, Mr. Thomas Catterall.

At our feet were the outposts of the gardener's army laying out the lovely terraces which, when clothed in green, will form a fit setting for the splendid pile of granite and freestone which has already been pronounced by the most expert architectural artist on this coast, a masterpiece on which he would be proud to carve his signature. The surrounding grounds were just taking shape, outlines showed here and there like the rough sketches of some mighty master on ten league canvas, and hinted to the imagination which, thus encouraged, formed some pleasing notion of what will come to be. We could see that the scheme included a series of lakes between the first lawn terrace and the lagoon shore. We learned afterwards that these would be fed from a famous everlasting spring, noted for the purity of its water, which formerly supplied the naval station at Esquimalt when it was in full bloom. From the dim rough-east of the slope we inferred, and correctly, that the lakes would lie at varying levels. The water, entering at the upper lake, would tumble, over a miniature falls, into the second, and so on into the third lake, and eventually pass to the lagoon. On the

second lake the first steps in the making of a Japanese garden had been taken. The quaint bridge and the torii lent an Oriental touch which, while differing entirely from the general scheme, was quite in harmony with it.

Above the first lake, as we walked towards the house, we discovered the pretty lily pond where, when the warm weather comes, gold fish will have their home beneath the lily pads. The head of a ferocious lion, carved in stone and set in the base of the stone terrace, guards this pond, and from the beast's capacious mouth flows the fresh water which supplies the basin.

All this we noted as we walked towards the

great house. It was evident that the sea prospect is the garden side of the house, and that we had come on it from the rear. But for all that, we had unwittingly chosen the side which made the greatest artistic appeal. The entrance, we discovered later, is from the north, which, while it is unusual in these parts, is, in this instance at least, very admirable.

When we drew near to the house we found it necessary to skirt the graceful lawn terrace immediately beneath the broad stone terrace because the workmen were hovering over it like flies. This grassy bank, level as a billiard board and 100 feet in width, will, we were

told, be used as a croquet lawn. Tennis courts will occupy another level piece lower down, while away to the south and west will lie the sporty golf links.

The examination of these indications of future beauty in the grounds did not deter us from admiring the fine view of the great house. Spreading its two white wings to a length of 205 feet, the error of a true balance being cleverly avoided, the beautiful palace of rubble granite laid in snail creep style with dressings of Saturna Island free stone, rose before us in majestic dignity, at the summit of the natural rise, about 300 yards from the shore of the lagoon. The dominant feature, from a distance, was the great square turret almost in the middle of the pile and rearing its white battlements to a height of 80 feet. This gave the whole structure a castellated effect, carried

to be, in our eyes, one of the most charming features of the big house. It is wide and high and lends itself to decoration, which is always a difficult point about corridors. When we were shown through the house, we began at the eastern end on the main floor. Here we found the kitchen, a marvel of daintiness and modern appointments, done in stained native fir beautifully grained. From this wing we passed into the dining room. The effect that met us here was one of shadowy grandeur. The snowy white linen of the table, which had been laid for luncheon, glistened with cut glass and silver and lent a sharp contrast to the dark walls and ceiling panelled and beamed in dark-stained quarter-cut Canadian oak. The windows looked out over the wide terrace to the lagoon, and the fresh salt breeze stirred the filmy curtains and kept the room cool and

a model of elegance and taste. The beautifully decorated ceiling, the chaste enrichment of the frieze, the white enamel of the woodwork, the deep green carpet—all combined to impress the visitor with an indefinable charm without any one feature obtruding itself. The fireplace, on closer inspection, disclosed itself as a model of beauty. Done in the Adam period, it was quite in keeping with the room as a whole, with its serpentine marble facings and English hob grate and equipment.

As we passed along the main corridor again to enter the living room and library—all the rooms being separate and unconnected—we saw the first section of frieze with which the corridor will be enriched. It was a study of horses, a study made right here in Victoria and executed with wonderful strength and richness of coloring by a young Dutch artist, Jacobus

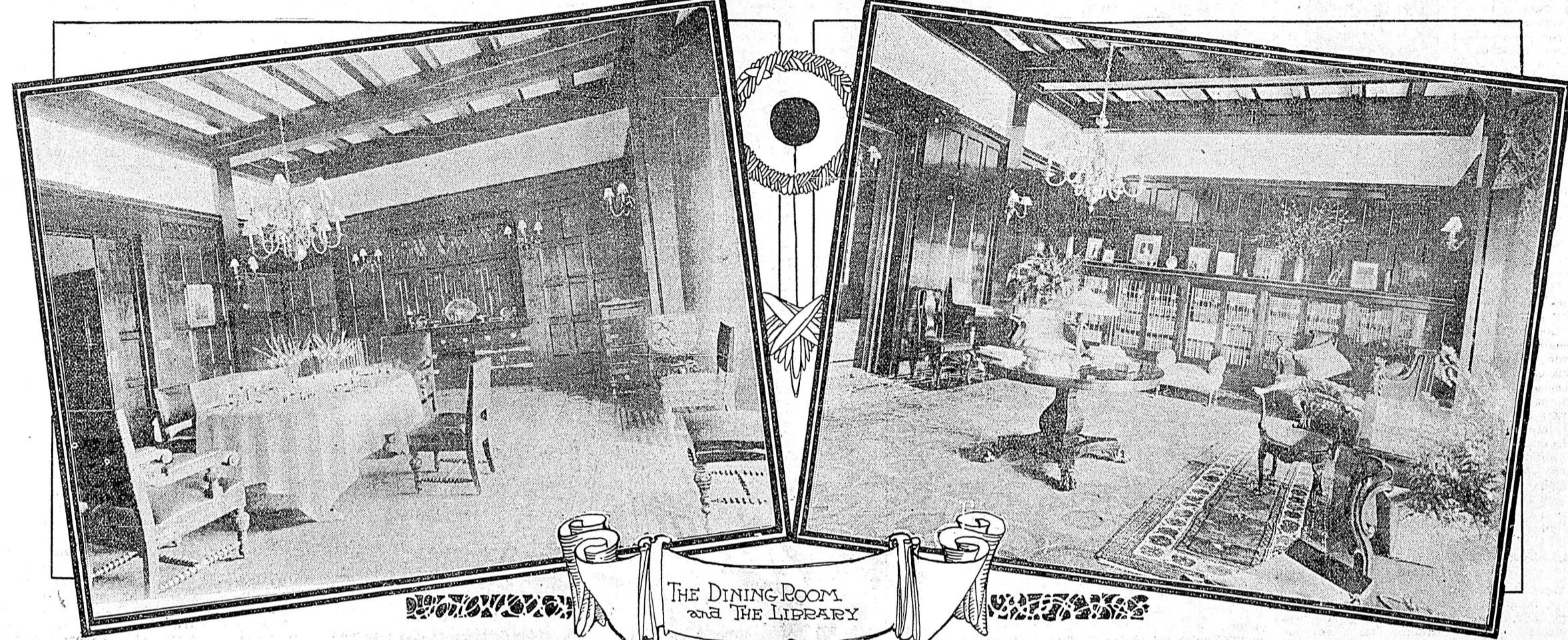
charming fireplace done in green Rockwood tiles surmounted by a heavy mantel inlaid with brass and ebony and mother-of-pearl, made the first appeal to the visitor. The room held many interesting ornaments and pictures, and, above all, it was restful and comfortable, as a living room should be.

Again we entered the long corridor and visited the smoking room, to which Mr. Dunsmuir had a private entrance, and which he will make peculiarly his own. To reach this room we passed a branch corridor opening on the stone terrace, and this corridor, like a great part of the long corridor, was hung with a gallery of historic and authentic prints of great age and interest, all of them wonderfully well preserved.

The smoking room we found to be another room where absolute comfort and liveliness

brick and sandstone. About the walls were deep leather chairs and settees, built for comfortable lounging.

Next to the billiard room we entered a small, cosy room, fitted up as the office of the house, and leaving this we passed up-stairs, where we saw Mrs. Dunsmuir's suite of bed chambers. Pink and white were the components of the scheme here. The woodwork gleamed with snowy enamel, the walls were as delicately tinted as the interior of a shell. The fireplace was constructed of pink tiles, and the mantel was of white enriched with gold. The large brass bedstead, the mahogany furnishings and the delicate curtains moved gently by the breeze from the water which gleamed far out from the large bay window, combined to give an effect of sweetness and refinement of the highest type of individuality.



out by lesser towers and battlements at the extreme ends of the house.

The gables, at either side of the main turret, dividing the two wings each in turn, were done in half timber which, while it is seldom seen used in this combination in this part of the world, is historically correct and in harmony with the whole effect.

As we came up to the house from one end, after having made our way around the nucleus of the lawn terrace, we obtained the full effect of the fine terrace of freestone running the full length of the house on the southern exposure. Thirty feet in width, floored in stone, and of a height above the ground sufficient to render it commanding, this terrace is one of the finest features of the whole mansion. The windows of all the principal rooms open on to it as well as two doors, one from the drawing room and one from a corridor branching from the main corridor near the smoking room.

From this terrace we had a most wonderful view. The lawn slopes with the lakes and gardens slid gently down to the quiet water of the lagoon. Beyond lay the long sandspit stretching its arm out into the blue deep and dividing the smooth water from the white-capped body outside. The sun glinted far out on the Straits of San Juan, strewing necklaces of diamonds against the more sober setting of turquoise and sapphire. The farther shore was lost in ruby mists, but above these, painted against the afternoon sky, like some great sky-to-sky canvas, rose the majestic Olympics, pink and brown and grey, all streaked with pure white snow. Truly, this was a magic easement opening on the foam of perilous seas in fairy lands.

Leaving this beautiful terrace with its still more beautiful view, we rounded the house and entered, beneath an imposing porte cochere of stone, by a broad brass-studded door, the main hall. We passed the spacious cloak rooms and found ourselves confronting a cheerful fire in an immense fireplace of red Arizona sandstone, cut from the quarries at Flagstaff, and built into a charming effect with a heavily-bracketed canopy and enriched with a frieze of Gothic tracery. Above this fireplace we caught a glimpse of the gallery on the second floor. The broad stairways, charmingly effective, led to this from both sides and, on the half landing which formed a lower gallery, beneath a great colored window, there was an organ.

This main hall and the principal suite of rooms on the second floor, belonging to Mrs. Dunsmuir, and the great drawing room on the main floor, are all contained in the dominant turret we had first seen from the edge of the woods. From the second floor we found a winding stairway leading up through this turret in charming fashion, to the upper floors, where the big ballroom is located, and these winding stairs we saw had the advantage of giving access to the upper floors without entering the servants' quarters at all.

From the fine, impressive main entrance hall we stepped into the main corridor running from end to end of the house, and giving access to all the rooms on the main floor. This corridor, suggestive of old world mansions, proved

sweet. Out of doors a woods bird warbled at intervals and the sound of the workmen's voices floated in lazily from afar off. At one end of the room were great dark china cabinets bound with brass and full of shadowy corners. The heavy curtains draped over the lighter ones on the windows were of a deep, rich blue, which merged harmoniously into the blue of the carpet and the blue Rockwood tiling of the great fireplace with its heavy oaken mantel.

We passed from the dining room into the great drawing room opening opposite the grand hall. This immense room, with its massive fireplace, selected, as were all the fireplaces in the house, in England, proved to be

Semeyn, late of Amsterdam, who has taken up his work here, and who is fighting against odds to establish his art here as he sees it. It is probable that considerable of this young man's work will be used in the mansion in Hatley Park, and it is to be hoped that he will find success not too long deferred, for his ability cannot be gainsaid.

We found the living room, which also contains the library of the house, done in Australian mahogany of beautiful finish. This room, like all the principal living rooms, gives on the broad terrace and its windows command an inspiring view of the scene in the rear of the mansion. The strong, useful-looking bookcases, built into the paneling, and the

were combined with charm and elegance. The fireplace was snug and suggestive of long evenings with easy chairs and warm slippers beneath a pungent cloud of smoke. The tiling was of green Rockwood and the mantel and woodwork was done in Yaka wood from the Fiji Islands. This wood, so very difficult to obtain, owing to its rarity and to the natural laziness of the South Sea Islanders, is most remarkably and wonderfully grained, and it takes a finish like satin.

Across the corridor from the smoking room we entered the big billiard room, the whole effect of which is Dutch. The table occupies the centre, of course, and on the left as we entered was the immense fireplace of Clayburn

The other bed chambers we found were done in white enamel, all finished in keeping with the general scheme and with the laws of taste and good sense. The bathrooms were marvels of white tiling, mosaic flooring and modern plumbing. On the upper floor we saw the big ballroom which, when it is completed, will provide a floor space of unusual dimensions and all clear dancing surface.

There were many other rooms of minor importance which we did not see, but those we did see and the effect of the house as a whole only added to the impression we first received when we came upon its white granite turrets so suddenly out of the woods.

Work on the mansion in Hatley Park was begun in February, 1907. It is far from being complete as an estate yet. The house itself is practically finished, although many important touches remain to be added to the decorating, and some of the special furniture—such as the dining room suite, designed by Mr. MacLure, and in the course of construction by a local firm—has yet to be installed. The work of completing the grounds will take years. They are being stocked with game now, and no shooting will be allowed for three years at least. At the end of that period it is expected that the preserve will be one of the finest on the continent.

Taken as a whole, Hatley Park represents an outlay of something more than half a million of dollars. It is located approximately nine miles from Victoria, and it is complete as an estate in every particular. Later on it is intended to erect separate quarters for the servants, and with this will be combined the laundry plant which is at present located in a temporary outbuilding.

Taken altogether, the mansion in Hatley Park is like something from the old world. Those who have seen it in the course of construction, including His Lordship the Governor-General and Countess Grey, have been very much impressed, and, when it is completed, it will stand as one of the finest country estates in North America.

## DEADLIEST GAME ALIVE

Sandy was having his first taste of life in the African forests. Borrowing a gun, he set off one day in search of game. A little later his companion spied in the distance Sandy running at full speed for home, with a huge lion behind him, gaining at every step.

"Quick! quick, Jock!" he cried, "open the door. I'm bringing him home alive."

## DENTISTS IN HADES

An evangelist was exhorting his hearers to flee from the wrath to come. "I warn you," he thundered, "that there will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth!"

At this moment an old woman in the gallery stood up. "Sir," she shouted, "I have no teeth."

"Madam," returned the evangelist severely, "they will be provided."

## IN MY LADY'S CHAMBER

It is curious how the large hat has imposed itself upon us all. Even a toque no longer manages to confine itself within modest dimensions, and the fur caps of last winter were larger than ever before. Perhaps we wish to suggest that our brains demand a wide and generous shelter, perhaps we like the contrast between the scantiness of our skirts and the amplitude of our head covering, perhaps the disproportionate size of the hat adds to the effect of youth that seems to be more sought after at present than ever was before. In any case a large hat is almost universally demanded by the present fashion.

It must be borne in mind that a large hat demands extra care and taste both for its choice and for its poising upon the head. It may be altogether beautiful and becoming, but the least mistake is apt to bear the unfortunate wearer swiftly downwards from the sublime to the ridiculous. And, first of all, very short women should remember that they must keep their hats down to dimensions as moderate as possible. There must be some sort of proportion between the size of a hat and the height of its wearer, if the effect is to be happy.

In the matter of color, if it is not black, and black hats are still much worn, it must be chosen to harmonize delicately with the rest of the costume, though it need not exactly match any part of it. Often the same tint repeated in materials with very different surfaces is extremely pleasing, but a great deal of judgment is necessary in planning this kind of harmony, especially if a hat is to be worn several times with the same costume, as many delicate shades are soon altered by the sun and wind, and if the flowers or ribbons on the hat are altered in one way and the materials of the gown in another the harmony is soon spoilt. It is better and easier to repeat the color of the costume in rather a different, though pleasantly contrasting shade, and most women will find it more becoming to subdue the color of the hat so as not to destroy the sheen of the

hair. Most Englishwomen have hair of some soft shade of brown, often with delicate golden lights in it. A brilliant colored hat dulls hair of this kind, and makes it quite uninteresting, while a sober colored hat throws it up and makes it more attractive.

But given a really well-chosen hat, one that repeats, in modest tones, the note of the costume and adds lustre to the hair on which it rests, it may entirely lose its effect if it is not poised on the head at exactly the right angle.

It is not for nothing that hat pins have become larger and more varied than ever were before; their function is increasingly important. A large hat must be held there firmly enough to resist the onslaughts of the wind, or the possible dangers of conversation. For a hat that has been quite sufficiently secured with a view to a short drive in a brougham and a short stay in a drawing room may be unexpectedly exposed to a gale of laughter that will force a woman to ruin her appearance in three seconds. And the ruin may be irreparable. It is not always possible to obtain, even in a case of dire necessity, such as that of a hopelessly tilted hat, five quiet minutes before a looking-glass.

All women, therefore, but more especially those who are endowed with a swift and sudden sense of humor, are adjured most heedfully to fix their hats with pins, pads, and grips when first they don them, so that no further thought or trouble may be needed afterwards. For the effect of any costume is completely spoilt if it is such that it will not allow its wearer to forget it, and many pretty women ruin their own attractiveness by constant little nervous movements of adjustment. For any but the very quietest talkers a hat and veil are awkward to keep perfectly arranged, and the large fur caps of last winter were a priceless boon to the frivolous or excitable, as they could be rammed well down on the head and trusted to stay there.

It may seem a trifle, but many women need reminding that the hair must be arranged to suit the hat, and that it always needs

a few finishing touches after the hat is in its place. A moment or two with a hand-glass before starting out makes a wonderful difference to a woman's general appearance, and an absolute neatness and propriety of adjustment gives a certain indefinite pleasure even to those who are not aware that they notice anything that any woman has on. It is attention to trifles that produces perfection, and "perfection is no trifle."

But the very fact that a large hat demands care and a hand-glass for its arrangement is a reason why no woman should ever wear one when she goes to the theatre.

One sometimes sees beautiful and distinguished Matinee hats, made on purpose to take up as little room as possible; it is a pity these are not more common. It ought to be considered exceedingly bad taste for any woman deliberately to deprive those behind her of the pleasure for the sake of which they have taken their seats. But a large hat, properly secured, cannot lightly be taken off and put on again. Theatre dressing-rooms would need to be a great deal larger and more convenient than they are now for any considerable part of the audience to be able to leave their hats there. So that the only satisfactory arrangement is for women to go to the play without any hats at all or with specially made head-coverings that will not obstruct the view, unless they are willing to wear an old hat and put it away under their seat.

A famous host who provides his friends with the most delightful theatrical entertainments met the difficulty of the hat question not long ago by arranging for the ladies to sit on one side of his auditorium and the gentlemen on the other. By the time the performance was over the wearers of large hats had at least seen the difficulty from both its points of view; and no doubt it was a relief to the men to be able to watch the progress of a wonderfully pretty play without having anything more obstructing to dodge than the slender, shining polls of other men.

# Literature Music Art

By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN

## With The Philosophers

### EXTRACTS FROM INDIAN LITERATURE

#### I.—From the Dhammapada

All that we have is the result of what we have thought; it is founded on our thoughts; it is made up of our thoughts. If a man speaks or acts with an evil thought, pain follows him as the wheel follows the foot of the ox that draws the carriage; but if a man speaks or acts with a pure thought, happiness follows him like a shadow that never leaves him. Earnestness is the path that leads to escape from death. Those who are in earnest do not die; those who are thoughtless are as if dead already... Long is the night to him who is awake; long is a mile to him who is tired; long is life to the foolish.

There is no suffering for him who has finished the journey and abandoned grief, who has freed himself on all sides and thrown off the fetters.

Some people are born again; evil-doers go to hell; righteous people go to heaven; those who are free from all worldly desires attain Nirvana.

He who, seeking his own happiness, punishes or kills beings that also long for happiness, will not find happiness after death.

Looking for the maker of this tabernacle, I shall have to run through a course of many births, so long as I do not find; and painful is birth again and again. But now, maker of the tabernacle, thou hast been seen; thou shalt not make up this tabernacle again. All thy rafters are broken, thy ridgepole is sundered, thy mind, approaching Nirvana, has attained the extinction of all desires.

Not to commit any sin, to do good, and to purify one's mind, that is the teaching of the Buddhas.

Let us live happily, not hating them that hate us. Let us live happily, though we call nothing our own.

#### The Wisdom of Death—From the Katha Upanishad

Death spoke and said: Pleasure is one thing, happiness another; both with different cords bind a man. He that chooses happiness instead of pleasure attains bliss. He that chooses pleasure loses his aim. There is no future for the fool who seeks pleasure, who is befooled by love of wealth. "This is the world, there is no other," if one thinks thus, he comes again and again into my power. He who by union with the Spirit (all-soul) comprehends God, Who is hard to know, Who is concealed, the Old One, he the wise man, leaves behind him joy and sorrow. The Spirit is finer than fine, greater than great, concealed in the inner part of all beings. He who has no more wishes and is free from care, he sees the greatness of the Spirit, by the mercy of the Creator. The Spirit (all-soul) cannot be grasped by means of the Brahmanas, nor by means of reason, nor by means of deep study. He whom the Spirit has chosen for his own, only he can comprehend the Spirit. The Spirit is hidden in all beings. He does not appear, but he is recognized by the high and fine intuition of the wise. Stand up. Awake. Be watchful and attain royal blessings. Narrow is the path, so say the wise, narrow and sharp as a razor's edge. When all desires of the heart shall cease, then man becomes immortal; then he attains to union with Absolute Being.

#### The Divine Song (Pantheism)—The God Krishna-Vishnu Speaks

Know that that is indestructable in which the body rests. The bodies (incarnations) of God are temporal, but God is eternal. Whosoever thinks that he can slay or be slain is not wise. He the universal God, is not born at any time, nor does He ever die; nor will He ever cease to be. Unborn, everlasting, eternal, He, the Ancient One (as the soul) of man is not slain when the body is slain. As one puts away an old garment and puts on another which is new, so he, the embodied (Spirit), puts away the old body and assumes the new. Everlasting, omnipresent, firm and unchanging is He, the Eternal.

Some are pleased with Vedic words and think there is nothing else; their souls are full of desires, and they fancy that to go to heaven is the chief thing. But in doing well, not in the fruit thereof, is virtue. Do thy appointed work, fear not, care not for rewards. . . . Sacrifices are of many kinds, but he that sacrifices with wisdom offers the best sacrifice.

He that hath faith hath (requisite) wisdom; he that hath wisdom hath peace.

He that hath wisdom and no faith, whose soul is one of doubt, is destroyed. . . . But the good man, even if he be not wise, does not go to destruction like a cloud that is rent. For he enters heaven as a doer of good, nor does he pass again (by transmigration) into an evil state, but into a better than he knew before, where he again strives for perfection; and this he reaches after many births.

#### From the Bible of the Dadu Panthus—Sixteenth Century

He is my God who maketh all things perfect. O, foolish one, God is not far from you. He is near you. God's power is always with you. Whatever is to be is God's will. What will be, will be. Therefore long not for grief or joy, because by seeking the one you may find the other. All things are sweet to them

that love God. I am satisfied with this, that happiness is in proportion to devotion. O, God, Thou who art Truth, grant me contentment, love, devotion and faith. Sit ye with humility at the feet of God and rid yourselves of the sickness of your bodies. From the wickedness of the body there is much to fear, because all sins enter into it. Therefore let your dwelling be with the fearless, and direct yourselves toward the light of God. For there neither poison nor sword has power to destroy, and sin cannot enter.

#### BOOKS OF THE WEEK REVIEWED:

##### A Book on Poetry, by the Poet Laureate

In his book, "The Bridling of Pegasus," Mr. Alfred Austin gives us ten papers which he has written during the last thirty years, which he styles "Prose Papers on Poetry." Mr. Austin is very well qualified to write on this subject. There is no question about his scholarliness, however much our opinions may differ in regard to his power of impressing his readers. The subjects he deals with in order are as follows: "The Essentials of Great Poetry"; "The Feminine Note in English Poetry"; "Milton and Dante: A Comparison and a Contrast"; "Byron and Wordsworth"; "Dante's Realistic Treatment of the Ideal"; "Dante's Poetic Conception of Women"; "Poetry and Pessimism"; "A Vindication of Tennyson"; "On the Relationship of Literature to Politics"; "A Conversation with Shakespeare in the Elysian Fields."

In the author's dedication to Sir Alfred Lyall, he says:

"Whether (these papers) be deemed sound or otherwise, they are at least coherent; the canons of criticism can be regarded as poetry, whatever other qualities it may possess; that imagination in poetry as distinguished from mere Fancy, is the transfiguring of the Real, or actual, into the Ideal, by what Prospero calls his 'so potent art'; and if these conditions are complied with, that the greatness of the poem depends on the greatness of the theme."

"The decay of authority," begins Mr. Austin, "is one of the most marked features of our time. Religion, politics, art, manners, speech, even morality, considered in its widest sense, have all felt the waning of traditional authority, and the substitution for it of individual opinion and taste, and of the wavering and contradictory utterances of publications ostensibly occupied with criticism and supposed to be pronouncing serious judgments. By authority I do not mean the delivery of dogmatic decisions, analogous to those issued by a legal tribunal from which there is no appeal, that have to be accepted and obeyed, but the existence of a body of opinion of long-standing, arrived at after due investigation and experience during many generations, and reposing on fixed principles or fundamentals of thought. This it is that is being dethroned in our day, and is being supplanted by a babel of clashing, irreconcileable utterances, often proceeding from the same quarters, even the same mouths.

In no department of thought has this been more conspicuous than in that of literature, especially the higher class of literature; and it is most patent in the prevailing estimate of that branch of literature to which lip-homage is paid as the highest of all, viz., poetry. Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton have . . . . been openly dethroned; but it would require some boldness to deny that even their due recognition has been indirectly questioned by a considerable amount of neglect, as compared with the interest shown alike by readers and reviewers in poets and poetry of lesser stature.

With the interest shown alike by readers and reviewers in poets and poetry of lesser stature. Are we to conclude from this that there is no standard, that there exist no permanent canons by which the relative greatness of poets and poetry can be estimated with reasonable conclusiveness? . . . .

Melodiousness, Mr. Austin tells us, and lucidity are the first qualifications of true poetry, and he gives the following reasons for the deplorable change in public taste and sentiment. After the decay of authority already mentioned: 1. The perpetual reading of novels of every kind, many of them of a pernicious nature, but nearly all of them calculated to indispose readers to care for any poetry save of an emotional lyrical character. 2. The increase—be it said with all due chivalry—of feminine influence and activity alike in society and literature; women, generally speaking, showing but a moderate interest in great issues in public life, and finding their satisfaction so far as reading is concerned, in prose romances, newspapers and short lyrics. 4. The febrile quality of contemporaneous existence; the ephemeral excitements of the passing hour; and the wholesale surrender to the transient as contrasted to the permanent, great poetry concerning itself only with this last—a circumstance that makes the *Odyssey*, for instance, as fresh today as though it had been published for the first time last autumn; whereas the life of most prose romances, like the lady's scanty attire, commence a peine, et finit tout de suite.

This writer thinks that the novelists give a very unfair idea of women that they represent them for the most part, that is the modern novelists represent them as consuming their days in morbid longings and sentimental regrets, and men are represented as having nothing to do save to stimulate or satisfy such feelings. "Read then the poets, he advises. They have a nobler conception of women and of life than the novelists. Their unobtrusive but conspicuous teaching harmonizes with the conduct of the best women, and has its deep foundation in a belief in the beneficent potency of Love,

from the most elementary up to an apprehension of the meaning of the last line of the *Divina Commedia*:

"L'amor che muove il Sole e l'altre stelle," which is to say Love that keeps the sun in its course, and journeys with the planets in their orbits.

"The Bridling of Pegasus," Alfred Austin: The Macmillan Co., publishers, Toronto, Canada.

##### An Ohio Novel

Mary S. Watts' new novel "Nathan Burke," is an Ohio story in every sense. The scene is laid in Ohio, the hero is an Ohio man, and the author is an Ohio woman. It would seem that through the publication of this novel, Ohio has at last come into her literary own. We have had stories of almost every section of the United States, but so far Indiana alone has represented in fiction that great part of our country which stands as a mean between the conser-

directs her slaves how to attend to the household. She keeps the accounts of the family and acts as mistress of the establishment. She may do a little embroidery or sewing herself, but outside this she has nothing to occupy her all day long. She usually sleeps on a mat on the floor, and when she rises, if it is cold outside, her feet rest on a warm surface, for her bedroom has flues under it and straw fires are started before daybreak. She sits down on the floor before a looking-glass in making her toilet and eats from a little table eight to ten inches high. Her table furniture is composed of bowls of brass and a pair of chopsticks, and her food is largely rice, meats, fowls, fish and fruit. After eating, she uses her fingers in place of a tooth-brush, washing out her mouth with salt, which she also rubs over her teeth. She takes frequent baths in the summer, and on the whole is reasonably clean.



POLAIRE

The famous Parisian dancer who is now appearing at the Palace, on her 15-h.p. Mors, in which she has been exploring the delights—and drawbacks—of London and its suburbs. Mlle. Polaire, who is an expert driver, on most of these exploring expeditions goes quite unaccompanied.

vatism and intellectuality of the East and the generous whole-heartedness and physical strength of the West.

In "Nathan Burke" we see the true Ohio spirit. The action of the story begins in that great age of expansion just preceding the Civil War, and as Mrs. Watts depicts the growth of her hero she shows at the same time the accompanying growth of the country. In style of treatment "Nathan Burke" resembles somewhat William Allen White's "A Certain Rich Man." Both authors have made use of an intimate conversational method which is most pleasing to the reader.

##### Manual of Gardening

Professor Bailey's "Manual of Gardening" is a book which will appeal to all cultivators of the soil whether they are professional farmers or only amateurs who desire to make the most of their opportunities. In making up his book Professor Bailey has drawn freely from two of his former works—his "Garden Making" and "Practical Garden Book." With the addition of much new material derived from his long experience as Director of the Cornell School of Agriculture and Editor of the cyclopedias of Horticulture and Agriculture, he has constructed a valuable book—one which embodies the results of a systematic study of amateur and commercial gardens in all parts of the United States, and is in every way a noteworthy addition to his long list of splendid treatises on outdoor subjects.

##### COREAN FEMININE CUSTOMS

The Corean lady rises with the sun, and after spending perhaps an hour on her toilet

#### A NATIONAL HYMN

The following verses were written to the air of "O Canada," by Miss Violet A. Clarke, of Toronto.

O Canada! Beloved Native Land

O Canada! beloved native land,

Strong, neath thy flag

Thy patriot children stand.

Britannia's scion whose royal bough

With maple-leaf is twain'd;

Behold three seas her broad, rich soils

With azure waters bind.

Dear Motherland, loyal to thee

May all thy sons and daughters ever be

O Canada! Our father's land and ours,

Proud waive thy fields

With golden grains and flowers.

Thy clear blue skies the sun reflects

O'er fruitful plain and hills;

The clouds refresh with rains the earth

And swell thy lakes and rills.

Land of the brave! land of the free!

Right, be thy watchword, peace and liberty.

Lord God of Hosts, neath whose almighty sway

All nations rule,

For Canada we pray.

Thy laws of truth her bulwark be,

Thy cross, her shield and crown;

Justice, her sword: valour, her strength;

Her nation's need, renown.

Swell loud the shout, long let it ring.

God save our Canada, God save our King.

—Violet A. Clarke.

#### THE SECRET OF STYLE

"Good carriage," says a leading authority in addressing a London audience lately, "is the whole secret of style. Learn how to hold your body and how to walk, and you can snap your fingers at the changes decreed by those who make the fashions. Give the woman with a bad carriage the latest creation from the Rue de la Paix, and she will yet look a frump, while the woman who moves with head erect, straight and 'easy,' will look smart in a cheap cotton gown. There are many even better reasons for a woman holding herself well. A nerve specialist maintains that the matter of carriage is essentially important. The irritable, nervous subject, who resolutely determines to walk well very soon reaps the benefit. With the expanded chest comes proper breathing and gradual bettering of many physical ills incidental to walking 'anyhow.' The old-fashioned plan of walking for fifteen minutes a day with a small book set somewhat forward on the head puts the whole body into the best possible position, and if this position is maintained one will not only look and feel smart, but will develop a carriage as health-giving as it is becoming."

#### IMPULSIVE RUSKIN

An instance of Ruskin's impulsiveness, and very characteristic of the man, occurred at Herne Hill, when he, with us, was invited to dine with a very lively French lady, the wife of a well-known barrister in London. She was very pleased at the great man descending to dine with her. Two Frenchmen were asked to meet us, one old, the other young. The dinner was a great success and when we were laughing, and I was helping the professor with his coat, the young man went to the piano, and played a lively tune. Madame couldn't help beginning to pirouette about. The professor at once threw away his coat, and, rushing with her into the drawing-room, they both began to dance like mad creatures, he bounding up into the air with his long hair waving up and down. The young man kept quickening the time. They went on until all joined in, and only stopped from sheer exhaustion and laughter.

#### WILLIE WASN'T SATISFIED

The Smiths had invited a guest to dinner. As the last course was reached little Willie, who had been closely watching the guest almost continually during the meal, looked over at him once more and said: "You haven't changed a bit since you started eating, have you, Mr. Curtis?" "Why, no," laughed the visitor. "Because," blurted out Willie, confused by the pair of eyes focussed on him, "because I heard pa say you'd make a big hog of yourself as soon as you got your eyes on the beef."

Mabel—"I wonder how much longer we must wait for that mother of mine. She's kept us waiting quite a few minutes."

George—"Hours I should say."

Mabel—"Ours! Oh, George! This is so sudden!"

Fritz—"Eddie vas vun der leading lights of his profession."

Louey—"Vot is his bizness?"

Fritz—"He vas an aviator."

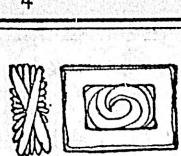
Louey—"Oh, I see; a sky-light."

Flowery Fields—"So ye're still looking for an honest man?"

Diogenes—"I am."

Flowery Fields—"What's de lantern fer?"

Diogenes—"That's to test him with. I am going to lend him the lantern, and if he brings it back, I'll get an umbrella and try him with that."



# AN Hour with the Editor



## ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

During the Hundred Years War and the Wars of the Roses so many members of the baronage were killed in battle or beheaded for treason, and by reason of escheats and forfeitures the Crown became possessed of numerous estates. These were in some cases given to persons, who in one way or another had gained the favor of the reigning sovereign, and in others were purchased by wealthy merchants. Among the latter was one named Boleyn, who seems to have been wealthy, as wealth was counted in those days, that is, he probably had an income of two or three thousand pounds, the purchasing power of which was about equal to that of \$100,000 nowadays. In the time of Henry VIII, the representative of the family was Thomas, who for some service had been made a knight. He had a son and a daughter. Sir Thomas was sent to Paris on some mission, and took his daughter with him, whence she returned in her sixteenth year and at once was a conspicuous figure at the royal court, being appointed a maid of honor to Queen Catherine. Her vivacity at once attracted the attention of the King. Henry had grown tired of Catherine. He did not wish to marry her in the first place, the union having been brought about for political reasons in order to bind the royal houses of England and Spain closely together. She was a good deal older than he, and severe and exclusive in her manner. Doubt had been raised at the time of the wedding as to its validity, as she had already been wife of Henry's older brother, and the death of her children by Henry led him to think that the curse of Heaven was upon the marriage with him. He had grown gloomy and despondent, devoting much of his time to the study of theology. When Martin Luther was at the height of his influence, Henry had published a book defending the Seven Sacraments, which so gratified the Pope that he was given the title "Defender of the Faith," which all succeeding English kings have borne until this day. When the merry little Anne Boleyn appeared on the scene, inclination and religion combined to convince Henry that to continue to live with Catherine was a mortal sin, but the latter was not sufficient to restrain the former so far as Anne was concerned, and he proposed that they should effect an irregular union. But he had to reckon with a powerful combination. Her father was wealthy and ambitious; her brother was popular and ambitious, and she herself was fascinating and ambitious. She does not appear to have been beautiful. She was small, had a profusion of hair, possessed a quick wit, was merry and free within limits. The more she refused the King's advances the more determined he became to possess her. In the end he succeeded, first through the means of a private marriage, and after he had divorced Catherine, by public acknowledgment, followed by a splendid coronation. Anne's married life was short, not quite four years, when she was executed for treason, her treason consisting of unfaithfulness to her marriage vows. There has been much debate as to her guilt, but as her condemnation was at the hands of seventy peers, over whom her uncle presided, there can hardly be any doubt on the subject. While she never admitted her offence, she sought to evade the consequence of her conviction by alleging that, having been affianced to the Duke of Northumberland, she never was Henry's lawful wife; but the plea was set aside. Just before her death she sent this message to Henry: "From a simple gentlewoman you made me a first marchioness and then a queen; and now that you can do no more on earth, you are about to make me a saint in heaven." She left one daughter, whom we all know as Queen Elizabeth.

The relationship between Henry and Anne would have been nothing more than an incident relieved from vulgarity only by the prominence of one of the actors in it, if it had not given rise to important changes in the condition of England. When Henry first approached the Pope and asked for a divorce from Catherine, Clement, who then sat in St. Peter's chair, told him to place his case before the courts of England and abide by their decision; but Henry, for reasons that have never been disclosed, insisted upon having a papal decree. We have seen that Wolsey's half-hearted presentation and management of the case cost him his position. He had been very desirous of promoting the divorce until he learned that Henry proposed to make Anne his wife. England was growing very restive under papal control in ecclesiastical matters, and a law was passed by Parliament declaring that the Pope had no longer any authority, civil or religious, in England, and the King was given authority to bring the Act into force at his own pleasure. Henry's object in securing this legislation was to enable him to force the hand of the Pope. The Lutheran movement had spread rapidly on the Continent, and there seemed to be danger that Rome would lose the adherence of all the leading nations except Spain. Clement was in a position of great embarrassment. He had to choose between offending the Emperor Charles and King Henry. He adopted a middle course and sent a legate to England to take cognizance of divorce proceedings. When the proceedings were about to be ended, the legate postponed his decision, and the further consideration of the case was removed to Rome. On the following day Henry declared the Act of Parliament above mentioned in force, and thus ended forever the authority of the Pope in English lands. The people sided with the King. They agreed readily with those who told them that it was unseemly for their sovereign to go to Rome as a suitor, and when Thomas Cromwell declared that when Henry went to Italy, it would be at the head of an invincible army, the whole

nation applauded. In due course Henry did what the Pope suggested in the first place, and declared his marriage with Catherine void. Of course he did not do this as an act of royal prerogative. He called to his aid Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, who pronounced the necessary judgment declaring the marriage with Catherine invalid, when it was found that the relations between Henry and Anne could be no longer concealed, and Henry was determined to legitimize the fruit of their union. Thus we see that the desires of an amorous king and the cleverness of a brilliant girl made England a Protestant land.

It would be a mistake to suppose that the Protestantism of Henry was what we understand by the term. He was opposed to freedom of religious thought, and when Tyndall began to make a translation of the Bible into English, he was driven from the kingdom. When his translation was sent over from Germany, Wolsey with the full concurrence of the King ordered all available copies to be collected and burned. A stringent law was passed forbidding all innovations in the creed or practices of the Church, and the doctrines of Roman Catholicism were retained in their entirety, except only that which vested the Pope with authority superior to the sovereign.

We have now reached the beginning of a new era in the history of England. The old order of things had passed away. We have seen that for many reigns the great prelates were the king's ministers; that the archbishops were statesmen rather than ecclesiastics; that the Church was one of the Estates of the Realm. Hereafter things were different. Wolsey was the last of the ecclesiastical ministers, and when he was dismissed, the people of England realized that the kingly office was supreme in the land. He was succeeded after a short interval by Sir Thomas More, the first layman to occupy the place next to the king. To More succeeded Thomas Cromwell, a man of remarkable powers, who was inspired with the belief in the absolute power of princes, which he had acquired from a study of the writing of Machiavelli. As the years passed the King became more and more powerful, and Parliament more and more subservient. Only the semblance of the old-time freedom of the British people remained, so far as the making of the laws was concerned. Fortunately the courts preserved their integrity. In the next article the general condition of England at this time will be considered. The present one may be closed with a brief reference of the remainder of Henry's career. The day after the execution of Anne, he married Jane Seymour, who died a year later in giving birth to a son, afterwards Edward VI. He then married Anne of Cleves, whom he divorced in a short time. His next matrimonial venture was with Catherine Howard, who was executed two years later for the same offence that cost Anne her head. His sixth and last wife was Catherine Parr, widow of Lord Latimer, a lady of many good qualities, who survived him. Henry died in 1547, when he was in his fifty-sixth year. He reigned 38 years. In addition to what has been above referred to his reign was noted for the perfecting of the union between England and Wales and the establishment of Ireland as a kingdom, Henry having received from the Irish Parliament the grant of the title of King of Ireland. He was thus the first sovereign to be King of England and Ireland and Defender of the Faith. He retained the formal title of King of France, as did his successors for some time afterwards. There was as yet no Kingdom of Great Britain, Scotland being as yet an independent sovereignty.

## AN ERA OF CHANGE

This article will be somewhat of a digression from the general course of the short series of which it forms a part, but it may not be the less interesting on that account. We all like to think that we live in an age which represents the consummation of human endeavor. Not that we suppose we have reached the limit of progress, but we like to think we have gone a little farther forward than any persons, who have preceded us. Perhaps we have, in some ways, but then also perhaps we have not. Certainly if we have done so in achievements, we have not in fancy; if the greatest philosopher of his time was not deceived we have not done so in fact. Roger Bacon was born in Somersetshire in 1214. He was undoubtedly the greatest scholar and philosopher of the Middle Ages. Whether or not he had access to sources of information not now available we do not know; but if he had not, he certainly possessed a grasp of the potentialities of human invention quite equal to anything that the Twentieth Century has produced. He found his contemporaries firm believers in magic and he sought to disabuse their minds of this superstition by telling them some of the things that can be accomplished by human skill, for he said: "It may be seen that magic power is inferior to these works, and worthless." His own language may be quoted, for it is so quaint and so explicit that to change it in the slightest would be to weaken it. First he says: "Instruments of navigation can be made without men as rowers, so that the largest ships, river and ocean, may be borne on with the guidance of one man, with greater speed than if full of men." Was this simply deduction from reason alone, or had the learned Friar some knowledge that such a thing had been accomplished? The latter explanation is suggested by the following: "Also carriages can be so made that without an animal they may be moved with inconceivable speed; as we may assume the scythed chariots to have been with which battles were fought in ancient

times." Thus we see that the mediaeval philosophers either had heard of or anticipated by nearly seven centuries the automobile. He anticipated our Wright Brothers, our Santos Dumonts and the rest of the bird-men by seven hundred years, for he said: "Also instruments for flying can be made, so that a man may sit in the middle of the instrument, revolving some contrivance by which wings artificially constructed may beat the air in the manner of a bird flying." We are speculating nowadays as to means for overcoming the force of gravitation, but Bacon thought this quite within the range of possibility, for he says: "Also an instrument small in size for the elevation and depression of weights almost infinitely, that which nothing more useful may chance." We talk about the Fourth Dimension, and the latest writer has explained it to mean that if we understood it we could instantly remove ourselves from any place wherein we might be, and Bacon speaks of "an instrument three fingers high and the same breadth and a less volume, by which a man can snatch himself and his friends from all danger of prison, both to ascend and descend." He tells us that "instruments can also be made for walking in the sea and rivers down to the bottom without bodily peril," and here he claims to be on historical ground, for he adds, "For Alexander the Great used these things that he might view the secrets of the ocean, according to what Ethicus, the astronomer, relates." To all this he adds: "These things were done in ancient times, and are done in our own, as is certain, unless it may be, the instrument of flying, which I have not seen, nor do I know any man who has seen; but I know that the wise man who planned this device completed it. And such things can be made almost infinitely, as bridges across rivers without pillars or any other support, and machines and unheard-of devices." We are told that the telescopes was invented in the Seventeenth Century, but five hundred years before that time Bacon wrote: "For glasses can be so constructed that things placed far off may appear very near, and vice versa; so that from an incredible distance we may read the minutest letters and number things, however little, and make the stars appear where we will. For thus it is believed that Julius Caesar, on the shore of the sea in Gaul, discovered through huge glasses the disposition and site of the castles and towns of Britain." After setting out these and similar wonderful matters, Bacon explains why the people do not know of them. He quotes Aristotle who says he "would be the breaker of the heavens' seal if he communicated the secrets of nature and art," and Gellius, who excused himself for not teaching his pupils what he knew to be true by saying: "It is foolish to offer lettuces to an ass that is satisfied with thistles." He also says that Aristotle showed to Alexander the Great the "greatest secret of secrets" and "the divine power that enabled him to conceal the mystery." He then goes on to speak of the Philosopher's stone, and what he had in mind seems to have been something towards which we are groping in our experiments with radium and other mysterious substances.

These extracts from the writings of the first of the English philosophers may be of at least passing interest to those who are speculating, as most of us are, upon the possibilities of human invention, and they may perhaps put a reef in our self-conceit with which we assure ourselves that we are wiser than any generation that preceded us. The truth is that we have measured the achievements of antiquity by the accomplishments of a time when learning had been obscured under a cloud of superstition and inventive genius had been checked by the savagery of war. We have very inadequate conceptions of what ancient civilization really was. We only know that a virile race swept it out of existence, except for some fragmentary achievements assignable to the Dark Ages. When we endeavor to penetrate the veil that shows that period in the history of mankind, we get glimpses of things that suggest almost infinite possibilities. We live in an era of change, but when we think of what we are accomplishing in connection with what seems to have been accomplished long ago, we feel like saying with the Hindu philosopher that all knowledge is only a recollection of what has been, and that our progress is towards the beginning.

## THE TROUBADOURS

A very remarkable phase of progress from the semi-savagery of the Dark Ages to the refinement of the Renaissance was that represented by the Troubadours. These singers must not be confused with the Bards. The latter were the historians of their day. Their origin is lost in the mists of antiquity. They were peculiar to the Celtic race. In battle they excited and encouraged the warriors with fierce songs, which they sang to musical instruments, probably resembling the bagpipes. Picture in your mind a mass of half-naked fighting men charging upon the Roman hosts and at their head some even fiercer singer, now piping wildly some weird strain, now chanting the story of some by-gone hero, now exhorting his followers to protect their wives and children from a rapacious foe. In times of peace it was he who went from hall to hall and sang of the brave deeds of those who fell in the fight. These bards were the product of a rugged time. They made no pretence of refinement. Their theme was war, bloodshed and death; or perhaps they told of the days that were even then old, when

men who were more than half gods played with the elements as they willed, and to whom the storm and the ocean acted as servants. The Troubadors were the product of a later time. Their cult began about the Tenth Century and continued for about two hundred years, its culmination being in the latter part of the Eleventh Century and the beginning of the Twelfth. The Troubadour was not the poet of war, but of love. He did not sing of the brave deeds of heroes, but of the charms of fair women. The triumphs that were his inspiration were the real or imaginary conquests of gallant men and fair women. As a rule they did not inculcate a very high order of morality, although there were conspicuous exceptions; but it is to be remembered that the morals of those days were not just the same as those upon which we in the Twentieth Century profess ourselves and insist that others, at least, shall practice. The cult of the Troubadors was the immediate precursor of that of Chivalry, as Chivalry preceded the Renaissance and the Renaissance preceded Modern Civilization.

The Troubadors were not the same as the Wandering Minstrels. The latter were traveling performers, the predecessors of the strolling players and the ancestors of the theatrical profession. They sang, danced, performed feats of sleight-of-hand, and in various ways amused both gentle and simple. The Troubadors were as a rule people of high social standing. Kings did not disdain the practice of the gentle art, as witness our own Richard Coeur de Leon, who prided himself no less upon his skill in versifying and song than upon his martial achievements. The story of how he made known his presence when in prison by singing one of his favorite lays is familiar to all. Nor was the male sex along given to it, although as a rule ladies only practiced it in secret and showed their appreciation of it chiefly by their patronage. Many of the most famous women of the time encouraged the Gia Saber, or Gay Science, as it was called. Among these was Eleanor, wife of Henry II., by whom it was introduced into England and made extremely fashionable. Among the great Troubadors was William IX., Count of Poitiers and Aquitaine, some of whose songs have been preserved to this day. Unfortunately in many instances they are of too coarse a fibre for modern use, but in others they are full of beauty. Not infrequently the Troubadors were of humble origin and gained favor of princes by their talent, whereby they were elevated to a rank equalled only by the nobility. Such an one was Bernard of Ventadour, whose admiration for the wife of the first prince he served became so strong that he had to take refuge at another court. By the way, it is worth mentioning that rarely were maidens the subjects of the lays of the Troubadors, married women always being the objects of the poets' admiration. A famous Troubadour was Jaufre Rudel, Prince of Blaya, who journeyed far to see the object of his passion, only to die in her arms as she greeted him. William of Gabestanga was another whose end was tragic. He paid his devotions to the wife of Raymond of Roussillon. The latter caused him to be slain, and had his heart cooked and served at the lady's dinner. When she had eaten, he told her. Horrified, she sprang from the table, and leaping through an open window, was dashed to death on the stones below. Columns could be filled with stories of the Troubadors, some of them tragic, many of them gay, but the foregoing will have to suffice.

The language of the Troubadors was always the same. It was a form of Latin, known as the Lengua Romana at first and afterwards as Provencal. Its home was in Provence, whence its spread to Limousine, Auvergne and adjoining countships, becoming the general language of the people. It travelled further afield and became known at all the courts of Europe. Raimon Vidal, one of the greatest of the Troubadors, claimed that it was the only true language of poetry. It was written in rhyme, this form having been adopted from the Arabian invaders of Spain, who were of all people the most fluent rhymesters. It thus was the basis of almost all modern poetry, for the poems of classic Greece and Rome depended wholly upon accent and made no pretence at rhyme. It is not possible to translate the songs of the Troubadors so as to be certain that the exact meaning of the words has always been caught, for the Provencal language has been in disuse for centuries; yet fair reproductions of some of them have been made. The following is one of the stanzas of a poem composed by the Countess of Die, one of the famous singers of the Twelfth Century:

J sing of one I would not sing,  
Such anguish from my love hath sprung;  
I love him more than earthly thing;  
But beauty, wit or pleading, wrung  
From my heart's depth, can again for me  
No gratitude or courtesy.

Bernard de Ventadour, to whom reference has been above made, thus sang when he left the court where his first love:

I know not when we meet again,  
For grief hath rent my heart in twain;  
For thee the royal court I fled,  
But guard me from the ills I dread,  
And quick I'll joint the bright array  
Of courteous knights and ladies gay.

"On your trip abroad, did you see any wonderful old ruins?" he asked. "Yes," she replied archly, "and guess what?" "Well?" "One of them wanted to marry me."

"Out of a job, eh!" "Yes," replied the unemployed one. "The boss where I was said he was losin' money on the things I was makin'." "Is that so? What was you makin'?" "Mistakes."

## A Century of Fiction

XXXI.

(N. de Bertrand Lagrin)

MARIE CORELLI

Whatever varying opinions we may hold regarding the works of this prolific writer, all critics must agree as to her great conscientiousness and ability. She is unquestionably and deservedly one of the most widely read of modern novelists, and her works have done something more than win a cheap notoriety for their author. They have created an indelible impression upon the mind of the reading public for good, for she exalts what is best in human nature, and does not, as so many of our novelists do, disguise evil, under which heading we may place flippancy, morbid cynicism and hysteria, in a cloak of apparent morality to insinuate a bad impression whether the writer intends it to do so or not. Another reason for placing Marie Corelli in the front rank of Twentieth Century novelists, is that she has never fallen short of the high standard she set herself in her first notable production, "The Romance of Two Worlds." Each succeeding book has shown the writer's intellectual advancement. While her style is not ponderous, there is always a certain amount of unshakable dignity about it, and a depth of eloquence that has its birth in the author's own courage of her convictions. Her themes are usually lofty ones, and perhaps for this reason we do not miss the necessary "saving sense of humor" which Marie Corelli does not display to any marked extent whether she posses it or not.

It is only during the last few years that we have had anything more than a fleeting glimpse of this author's personality. One of the reasons, it is said, that she was treated so unkindly at first by the majority of critics was because she would not sue for favor, denied herself to interviewers, refused to give any information regarding her life, and held herself so loftily aloof as to convince journalistic members that she felt herself infinitely superior to the rest of humankind. Happily this opinion has been reversed, and we have learned a little something in regard to the character of this really lovable, hard-working, painstaking and noble-minded woman.

It can be quite readily understood why a large number of people decry some of her books on the ground of their so-called attacks upon the Church of Rome and the Church of England. But, looking beneath the surface, we perceive that her condemnation is in no sense of the word a sweeping one. Some of the most beautiful characters that she has created are churchmen. Indeed, there is hardly one of her books that does not hold up for our admiration men of whom she has made more or less heroes, and who follow religious callings. Miss Corelli has never hesitated to attack hypocrisy wherever she found it, and she has no patience with charming effects that cover an unlovely interior, dogma that stands for narrow-mindedness and bigotry, or a parade of dignity as a cloak to sin. There is nothing prejudicial about her views of life, and she aims always to be a tolerant, fair-minded judge, whether or not we all agree as to her capability of judgment.

Miss Corelli is very charming in her own home, her manner is cordial and sympathetic, and she dispenses hospitality with a lavish hand. Her love for children is well known, she has befriended many homeless and suffering ones, and is interested in various works of charity. Recently she has taken her place on the public platform as a speaker on various topics of the day, and she contributes an interesting paper now and then on current events to leading publications. Needless to say, whatever she writes is always in great demand by publishers and public.

The meagre facts which we can glean in regard to her early life are sufficient, nevertheless, to enable us to judge that her childhood and young girlhood must have been romantic. Though most people believe her to be an Englishwoman born and bred, she was, in fact, born in Italy. While she was a baby the poet Charles Mackay adopted her and took her home to England. Profoundly impressed by her intellectual ability as she began to develop, her foster father gave her the advantage of the best of educations. She started writing at an early age, and when she felt that she had a career before her she determined to literally "make a name for herself," and adopted the pseudonym of Marie Corelli as her legal name.

Her books are many and varied. In one or two of them we find a slightly pessimistic vein, which hardly does not predominate in the most of them. "The Vendetta," for instance, is a gruesome tale, and "Wormwood" is little better; but there is a long list of stories which concern themselves almost entirely with pleasing themes, so we can afford to overlook the exception.

In the order of their productions her books are as follows: The Romance of Two Worlds, Thelma, Ardath, Wormwood, Soul of Lillith, The Vendetta, Barabbas, The Silence of the Mahrajah, Sorrows of Satan, Cameos, The Mighty Atom, The Murder of Delicia, Jane, The Master Christian, Boy, Temporal Power, God's Good Man, and In Holy Orders, which has been published within the last few months.

Miss Corelli is forty-six, and it is probably not too much to say that she has her best work yet to do.

# RURAL AND SUBURBAN ~

## THE PRINCIPLES OF PLANT BREEDING

Hybridization involves a knowledge of the parts of the flower and of their particular functions. It is based on the fact of the sexuality of plants. When ripe pollen from the stamens of a flower belonging to one variety of species is placed on the mature stigmas of a flower belonging to another variety, the pollen grains send down slender tubes through the styles into the ovary, where they enter the ovules and come into contact with the egg-cells. A male germ cell then passes out of the tube and fuses with the nucleus of the egg-cell. This process is known as fertilization of the egg-cell by the male germ cell. The fertilized egg-cell soon divides into many cells and becomes an embryo. The plant that develops from this embryo is a hybrid, and the process of formation is called hybridization.

The principles of hybridization of plants were unknown before the eighteenth century. The development of our knowledge of hybridization is largely due to Kölreuter (1760), Knight (1818) and Darwin. Later additions were contributed by Gaertner, Naudin, Focke, Vilmorin, Mendel and others. To Darwin we owe the phrase: "Nature abhors perpetual self-fertilization," which does not hold true in the case of many vigorous plants such as tobacco, wheat and barley. Dr. East says Darwin's phrase should probably be changed to read: "Nature resists any sudden change in long established conditions."

It is well known that many plants have special adaptations in their flowers, whereby self-fertilization is prevented; that the highly colored flowers are usually cross-fertilized by insects; that the more inconspicuous flowers are cross-pollinated by wind, etc., etc. Darwin proved by numerous experiments that the products of crosses were usually more vigorous than the parents of the hybrid. It has also been observed that "in general the closer the botanical relations of two plants, the more easily they will cross. Crosses between varieties are generally very easy to make; those between Linnaea species have been made in quite a number of instances, while crosses between genera and families are rare." Moreover, it has been observed that hybrids arising from parents not closely related are much more likely to be sterile than are those from parents nearly related.

While a host of facts regarding hybridization had been accumulated, no general principle had been established until Mendel published a report in 1865. The experiments embodied in the report were made between 1855 and 1865, and were published in the transactions of an obscure society in Brunn, Austria. This publication lay unnoticed until 1900.

If one turns to the works on plant breeding published before 1900 he will realize how vague at that time were our notions of the laws regarding hybrids. No person seemed to be able to predict with any degree of certainty the result of crossing varieties of plants. In fact, contradictory results are often reported by different plant breeders. "The facts were wonderful enough, but they showed no signs of falling into orderly arrangement." Mendel's results were formulated in two laws:

1. The Law of Dominance, which may be expressed thus: "If two contrasting characters which have previously bred true are crossed, one only, the dominant character, appears in the hybrid." (East); and

2. The Law of Inheritance, which may be stated as follows: "In succeeding generations, self-fertilized plants grown from seeds of the cross reproduce both characters, in the proportion of three of the dominant character to one of the recessive character. Furthermore, the recessive character continues to breed true, while those plants bearing the dominant character are one-third pure dominants, which ever after breed true to the dominant character, and two-thirds hybrid dominants which contain the recessive character in a hidden condition." (East).

Mendel's experiments in cross-breeding were made with the common garden peas, which are capable of self-fertilization, and which have numerous varietal forms, distinguished by the color and shape of the seed, the color of the flowers, the color of the pods, the length of the stems, and the arrangement of the flowers on the stem. He determined the heredity first of all, of each set of characters; i.e., yellow and green seeds, round and angular seeds, smooth and wrinkled seeds, and so forth. He found, for example (a) that when yellow and green seeded varieties were crossed he obtained only yellow-seeded hybrids. (Generation F. 1) the yellow being dominant to the green which is recessive.

(b) When, however, the hybrid plants were self-fertilized, the seeds obtained in this second generation (F. 2) were composed of both yellow and green forms,—in the proportion of three yellow to one green.

(c) When the plants arising from green seeds of the second generation were self-fertilized, only plants with green (F. 3) seeds were obtained.

(d) When the yellows of the second generation were self-fertilized, some gave rise to plants with yellow seeds only, while others gave rise to plants with yellow and green seeds in the proportion of three to one, as in the second generation (F. 2).

In like manner Mendel crossed peas, each possessing one of a set of characters and obtained similar results. He found "round seeds dominant over wrinkled, colored seed coats over white seed coats, tallness over dwarf-

ness," etc. The similarity of the results led "Mendel to the conception of pairs of unit-characters of which either can be carried to any gamete, or sex cell, to the exclusion of the other." De Vries adopts this idea of an organism being composed of a bundle of unit-characters in his theory of mutations, and considers a mutation to differ from the parent plant in the addition of a unit-character, not previously possessed by the parent. Such is the idea of a discontinuous variation.

Mendel carried on experiments where peas possessing two or more pairs of contrasting characters were crossed, and found that the separate pairs were transmitted entirely independently of one another. When, for example, a tall yellow-seeded pea was crossed with a dwarf green-seeded one, the F<sub>1</sub> plants all exhibited the dominant character of each pair, and were tall yellows. In the next generation appear, as usual, tall and dwarfs in the ratio of 3:1, and also yellows and greens in the same ratio. If we suppose that there are 16 plants, it is clear that 12 of these will be tall, and that the other 4 will be dwarf. Now, of every 4 tall, 3 will be yellows and the other green. Out of our 12 tall, therefore, 9 will be yellows and 3 will be green. Similarly, of the 4 dwarfs, 3 will be yellow and one will be green. Consequently, the F<sub>2</sub> generation arising from the cross will consist of 9 yellow tall, 3 green tall, 3 yellow dwarfs, and one dwarf green. In other words, there will be for every 16 plants a class of each showing the dominant character of one pair and the recessive of the other; and one plant with both recessive characters. Mendel established by experiments that these were the proportions that actually occurred, a result which has been amply confirmed since his time for other plants as for animals. And the principle may be extended indefinitely for any number of pairs of characters." (Punnett). —Prof. Wm. Lochhead, Macdonald College, in the Canadian Horticulturist.

## COLOR OF THE HORSE — WHENCE CAME IT?

By J. H. S. Johnstone in Canadian Farm

If you should chance to ask a friend if he ever saw a white horse he would surely reply that he had, and the chances are that he would be wrong—quite wrong. Why? Because a white horse is a white horse and most horses which people think are white are not white at all. They are merely grey horses, which with advancing age, have grown lighter and lighter in color until they seem to be white. Nevertheless they were not born white, never were white and never will be white. I have known red roan horses turn whiter—if the term is admissible—than any grey one I have ever seen, but, even they were not white, though the reason why they should be more nearly white than those originally grey is not hard to give.

Now, did you ever see a horse that was born white? In an experience which covers the best part of four decades I have had personal knowledge of two in widely separated portions of North America. Five others I have seen which I know must have been born white. Horses that are really white are Albinos and come into this vale of tears as pure sports of nature or as the immediate descendants of such freaks.

### The Pre-historic Horse

Perhaps to the horseman the subject of equine coloration may not be of much practical interest in dollars and cents, but as a field for academic speculation and research it is fertile in the extreme. In the rocks we can trace the evolution of the horse from his original ancestor (*Phenacodus primaevius*, ancestor of all ungulate animals), to the Pliocene form in which he had assumed a horse-like appearance, if not size. His earliest history is as plain as if written, up to that time, but of course his color must remain a mystery. Fossils tell nothing about the liveries worn by animals of an age prior to the advent of man on this round earth.

For many years a great gulf remained fixed between the pre-historic and historic horse, but the Russian explorer, Prjevalski, solved the mystery. In the Altai Mountains in Mongolia he discerned what is considered to be the original type of horse—a mere pony in size, but a true horse in specific characteristics. Prjevalski's horse has been captured, reared in captivity and thoroughly studied. He breeds true to color, and that color is a light dun or clay bank. Therefore it is accepted as true that dun—a yellowish sort of color—was the hue of the original equine coat, and it is a very persistent color to this day, so much so that in range bands "yallers" are very unwelcome indeed. A "yaller" sire will make a "yaller" band in a comparatively short time, and "yaller" is not a popular color nowadays.

Starting with this yellowish or dun color as the foundation, we are confronted with the curious fact that the Tarpan, which before Prjevalski's discovery were believed to be the earliest equine type available, were mouse-colored. This race is now probably extinct—Western Asia was its habitat—but a very curious fact is that the only specimen of the Tarpan ever captured, so far as I can find out, was mouse-colored with one bay foreleg. This may or may not throw light on the following contentions, but there is surely some unknowable connection between the dun and the mouse-color.

### The Bay Horse

Bay is the general name bestowed on the equine color in which the foxy red predominates. No good reason has ever been advanced why this color should have been called bay. When you come to think of it, the term has no real derivative significance, save by common consent. Lexicographers of undying fame in every clime and nation give but halting definitions and derivations of the word. However,

we all know what a bay horse is, but why a horse is bay we take on trust. Once upon a time a man undertook to prove that the word bay referred originally to the location of the region in which the color was evolved—somewhere around a bay—but the gentleman was unknowing of the antiquity of the historic horse and its original montaine habitat.

Be the derivation of the term bay whatever it may, delvers in the dusty lore of the past are agreed that toward that hue—foxy red—was the first variation in equine coloration. A red horse is more attractive to the eye than a dun one. Reading your Darwin you learn how variations in color are perpetuated—they attract the female and so survive. Foxy red (bays), then, was the first improvement on the dun, later the golden chestnut, or golden sorrel as it is commonly but erroneously termed. But still we have no greys and no blacks. These came as sports—accidental exponents of Albinism and Melanism. Whether the dark chestnuts and browns came as the result of the coupling of the black with other colors, or the black came as a sport from these darker hues, need not bother us. After the white and the black came on the earth, whether after the domination of the horse by man or before it, the equine race could run the full gamut of color-tones. As bearing somewhat on this situation the fact remains to this day that white and black horses are the hardest to breed true to color.

### The White Horse

So now we return to our white horse. Really white horses—Albinos—are foaled white, with pink pigmented skins. Grey horses are foaled black. Black horses are foaled a rusty brown. Dun horses are foaled dun. Red roans, bays, browns and chestnuts are foaled much the same color—more or less of a rusty red. A foal will begin to shed around the eyes the coat that was born on him. There you can first discover his true color. The domesticated horse is such a composite that exceptions to all rules are frequent, but the facts as detailed hold good in the main. All of which gives us quite a clear insight into the evolution of color in the equine subject. The grey was a later color than the black, the black later than the red, the white a freak, the dun original, the other common colors nearly contemporaneous with each other.

If a grey horse is foaled black and later turns what is called white, it is perfectly plain that he is not a white horse, because if he is foaled black he has a black skin, and black his skin remains to his dying day. On the contrary, if he is foaled white he has a skin which is devoid of pigment and the hair must be white. Then we have a really white or Albino horse. Parallels drawn in any sort of a dissertation about the horse are usually easily shattered, but this one is ventured. Incidentally, the horse is the meanest thing on earth in this regard, as he is the noblest, if the least intelligent, in many others. Paying particular attention to this matter of coloration, I have noted men with hair on their heads "as white as the driven snow," yet with a hirsute adornment of the bands as black as the ace of spades. Which proves that the whiteness of the poll is an accident, a result, an effect of post-natal environment. So with the everyday white horse of the streets.

So far I have taken no account of piebalds and skewbalds, or of the white markings common to most horses, more especially to the Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney, Thoroughbred and other well known breeds, nor do I propose to here. I invite no controversy, but if we take Captain Hayes' word for it we can account for the parti-colors easily enough. He says that the Batak ponies in Sumatra were originally a mouse-colored breed. An Albino stallion, however, was foaled within the domain of a certain native potentate, which was commandeered as a sort of royal prerogative, as it were. This white pony was used in the "royal" stud, with the result, the fashion being set, that the Batak ponies are now a piebald race. Piebald means black and white; skewbald some other color, such as bay or chestnut, and white. If, as Dr. Andrew Wilson was wont to drill into us at the Edinburgh University in the days of long ago, "the present is the key to the past," we know how the parti-colors originated. And yet there are other theories and opinions. Perhaps the true gospel of the evolution of the coloration of the horse has not yet been preached. As I began with a question, yet me finish with another—just to keep interested people interested. Did anyone ever see a grey horse which had not, at the least, either a sire or a dam of that color?

## DISEASES OF THE HORSE'S FOOT—QUARTER CRACK

Quarter cracks—or sand cracks as they are sometimes called—are cracks in the wall of the hoof beginning at the top of the hoof between the hair and the horn and extending downwards to the shoe. They usually occur on the inside quarter of the front feet. They almost always produce more or less lameness. Every time the foot is placed on the ground and the weight of animal thrown on it the crack will spread to a certain extent and produce soreness of the part. Occasionally a red colored fluid will be seen issuing from the crack.

This condition may occur in an instant by the horse treading on a stone or other hard substance but ordinarily it comes on gradually because of some interference with the healthy growth of the horn, which becomes first dry and brittle and then the crack gradually appears. It is more likely to occur in weak feet and in fact a quarter crack is usually considered a sure sign of a weak foot, although the best of feet are liable to suffer from it if exposed to injuries sufficient to cause the trouble.

### Treatment

A quarter crack will never grow together

again. The only treatment is to start a healthy growth of horn from the top, in which case the crack will gradually grow downwards until the new and healthy growth will have reached the shoe and the crack of course disappear. In order to do this the top part of the crack next the hair is either cut out or seared with a hot iron so as to obliterate the crack at the top and start a healthy growth of horn. All dirt should be carefully removed from the crack and the foot put in a poultice of some kind every night to soften the parts and remove any inflammation that may be present.

Care must also be taken in applying the shoe. There should be no weight allowed to rest on the shoe on the quarter in which the crack is seated. The whole quarter should be rasped a little shorter than the rest of the foot, so that when the foot is on the ground and the weight of the animal thrown on it, there will be bearing on the diseased quarter. A bar shoe is very useful in order to place a share of the weight on the frog, which in the natural unshod foot is required to bear its share of the pressure.—Dr. H. G. Reed in Farm and Dairy.

## PACKING EGGS FOR HATCHING

It is a well known fact that eggs for hatching sent by post or rail frequently give poor results. The fault lies sometimes with the eggs, but still more frequently with the system of packing adopted. The aim should be to avoid not only broken shells but also to prevent injury to the delicate membrane enclosing the yolk, as an egg may be completely spoiled for hatching without a trace of fracture appearing on the shell. This can be prevented by using a package of moderate size and weight.

Of the many patent egg boxes some of the best are too expensive, others are too small, and a still greater number too fragile. The popular cardboard boxes are objectionable. They undoubtedly save labor in packing, and are light in weight, but their initial cost, the number of breakages that occur whenever they are used, and the fact that so few people return them, make these boxes an expensive item for the small poultry keeper.

After trial of many different kinds of packaging, nothing has been found to compare with a plain wooden box 11 x 7½ x 3¾ inches (outside measurements) made of the very lightest boards. Divisions of wood or cardboard are not necessary; they add to the cost without increasing the efficiency. Boxes should be bought from the manufacturers in pieces; that is, the wood, should be cut to the exact size ready for nailing together, the nails being supplied with the wood. The advantage of buying in this way is that the cost of carriage is less, and the pieces can be packed in a sack, and are, therefore, far less liable to damage in transit than the made-up boxes would be.

To pack a dozen eggs a layer of hay is placed at the bottom of the box. Each egg is first wrapped in a piece of newspaper and then in a strip of soft hay, after which it is placed on end in the box. A box of the dimensions given holds twelve eggs in four rows of three eggs each. It is most important that the eggs should stand on end, and that they should be so tightly packed that they cannot move when the box is roughly handled or shaken. The proper amount of hay to use is easily determined with a little practice. The lid should be tied on, never nailed, and no label is necessary, as the address can be written with indelible pencil on the white wood. The danger of having valuable high-priced eggs broken or interfered with when sent in a box that is tied only, and not nailed, can be overcome by screwing down the lid.

Every vendor of eggs for hatching should be provided with a stamp and a bottle of endorsing ink to stamp every egg sold. By this means, any attempt to substitute inferior eggs on the journey or to claim falsely for the replacing of infertile eggs can be detected.

In order to get best results, all eggs for hatching that have been sent a journey should be unpacked and allowed to rest on their sides for twenty hours before they are placed under the hen.

## A POULTRY-GARDEN COMBINATION

Along the line of the articles in Country Life on the truth about the poultry business, I would like to suggest that the poultryman who would raise poultry only, without a garden or selling eggs for hatching, would lack so much in business acumen that he would not succeed in anything under heaven.

One of the most valuable assets of the hen yard is the fertilizer produced; no one who throws this away can hope to succeed. This guano is worth \$3 per barrel. What business could afford to throw away such a by-product?

A combination of small fruits or truck and poultry is ideal, and the only way one can make the fullest use of the products of the enterprise.

To utilize the manure it is only necessary to have a few barrels—whiskey barrels are best—and bore about two hundred small holes around the sides in rows. Then fill this with soil and the guano, and in each of the holes place a strawberry plant. As you fill up the barrel gradually to the top place a small hollow tile vertically in the barrel so that the top of the tile comes just to the top of the barrel; then water through the tile every other day, filling the tile with water. In this way two hundred plants can be raised on space that would take care of but five plants.

Another way is to use tomatoes instead of strawberries. Fewer holes would be necessary and it would be further necessary to prune the

vines quite closely as they grow. The guano should also be used in hotbeds in early spring. In fact, it should go very far toward supplying the fowls with food.

The yards soon become foul from droppings. The ordinary poultry keeper grows despondent at the losses through disease from this filth. The proper way should be to make a frame about six inches or more high and cover with wire netting. Under this frame cover the ground completely with wheat or oats and then cover with a thin layer of soil. Water this daily and a very thick sod will spring up and the wheat or oats will grow up through the wire to feed the chickens. They will eat it as fast as it grows high enough to reach, but will not scratch the roots up.

When the soil is thus purified place the frame elsewhere in the yard and repeat the operation till the whole yard is purified, and then keep on doing the same thing over again. Thus the great value of the guano is made an asset, while the ordinary poultryman makes it a source of contagion. This little plan will furnish green food perpetually.

The selling of eggs for sitting should be counted in as part of a utility plant; it would be madness for any poultryman to do otherwise than breed from pure-bred fowls. There is a demand for eggs from such stock which will advertise itself, and no breeder would be wise to breed from mongrels when there is a demand for eggs at from fifty cents up to \$30 per sitting for eggs from pure-bred stock.

Poultry raising goes naturally with small and large fruits. Each needs the other, and fancy breeding is also a part, for no one would buy eggs of the very finest mongrels at anything more than say five cents per dozen above market price.—Milton W. Brown.

## THE ARMY HORSE PROBLEM

A conference of representatives of the various agricultural societies and the chief associations connected with horses has been discussing, in London, the question of the supply of horses for war purposes. There has been a considerable decline in horse breeding in the last 30 years, especially in the lighter breeds, and at recent years the rapid introduction of motor cabs in London and other cities has lessened the demand for horses to an alarming extent. The London Omnibus Company is disposing of its horses at the rate of as many as 150 a day, and motor omnibuses replace the older horse-drawn vehicle. The South African war took 400,000 horses, and in case of emergency the government would need from 300,000 to 500,000 horses within 12 or 18 months.

The conference recommended a much more liberal appropriation for the encouragement of horse breeding than the present grant of £5,000. France spends £300,000, Germany and Austria £200,000 each for this purpose and the suggestion was made that the United Kingdom could well afford £500,000 a year for such a laudable cause. Another proposal was that 50,000 brood mares throughout the country should be "ear-marked for military purposes and that such a subsidy should be paid to the owners as would prevent such brood mares being exported.

Whatever course the government adopts must be done quickly as the remount problem is a serious one. Ever since the South African war there have been many weedy looking horses in even crack cavalry regiments.

# How Germany Makes Forestry Pay

By Frederic Blount Warren in the Scientific American.

Germany has the highest developed system of forest management and conservation. It has nearly 35 million acres of forest, of which 31.9 per cent belongs to the state, 1.8 to the crown, 16.1 to communities, 46.5 to private persons, 1.6 to corporations, and 2.1 to institutions and associations.

For each citizen there is a little more than three-fifths of an acre of forest; and though 53 cubic feet of wood to the acre is produced in a year, wood imports have exceeded wood exports for more than forty years, and 300,000,000 cubic feet, valued at \$80,000,000, or more than one-sixth of the home consumption, is imported each year.

In forestry, Germany has always led in scientific thoroughness; the scientific knowledge has been applied with the greatest technical success; and it has procured an increasing forest output together with an enlargement of profits. It will be interesting at the outset to state the European forestry theory, the basis on which Germany and other nations have conducted their conservation work, and statistics and summaries to come later to show that there has been a profit in the practice of the theory.

In the cultivated forests of Germany the absence of underbrush and decayed logs and limbs, the density of the forest, and the even distribution of the trees, often planted in long straight rows, immediately arrest the attention. One can walk with ease, or drive anywhere among them, except where the hills are too steep or stony, or where the trees stand too closely together, this always being the case in young woods. The trees are not permitted to reach the full limit of their life and then, as the result of decay, to fall and remain rotting on the ground. They are considered as wood capital, which adds interest to itself as long as the trees continue to grow, at first slowly when the trees are small, more rapidly when they are of medium size, and more slowly again when they become large. When the trees die the wood interest ceases entirely, and as they decay the capital is reduced. The forester leaves this wood capital as long as the interest continues satisfactory. Then, when the growth declines, it is removed, the forester taking the trunks and limbs, and the peasants gathering up the brush and often digging up the stumps, although these, too, are frequently taken care of by the forester and sold in the market to pay the cost of their removal. In some German districts all the products are marketed. In Mecklenburg a good layer of leaves and moss sells for \$16 an acre. In some sections a nominal sum is charged for brushwood; in the Spessart, Bavaria, it has long been the right of peasants to gather the forest litter without charge. Sometimes this permission applies to the gathering of nuts, which are used as food for domestic animals.

The United States has 164,000,000 acres of land in the 165 national forests, besides 2,722,726 acres of state-owned forests and 40,000,000 acres of woodlands in the Philippines. And the table below, taken from official government statistics in a United States Forest Service bulletin, is what our national forests return as a federal investment, compared with the Saxon figures.

In this statement the American may learn the difference between advanced European forestry at almost its highest profit and the lesser profit just beginning to accrue to the United States as a result of its endeavor to foster its wood-producing resources. Saxony's total area amounts to 5,789 English square miles, of which almost one-half is covered with private and governmental forest. The last the state treasurer places as the highest revenue producer after the state railway, and they exceed the revenues from all other sources, taxation included. The total quantity of timber cut in 1906 is estimated at 1,231,472 cubic yards (23,250,497 cubic feet), representing woods used for fuel and for all other purposes. To this must be added a yield of brushwood cut and sold for fuel use principally of 190,415 cubic

yards (5,140,906 cubic feet), raising the total quantity of timber and brushwood cut and sold to 1,421,887 cubic yards (38,391,403 cubic feet), for which \$3,374,385 was obtained. This amount was increased by additional revenues from the leasing of meadows, hunting privileges, and other rights to the total of \$3,483,616. Deducting from the total figures the cost of forest cultivation, with salaries and wages of the entire service included, amounting to \$1,357,580, the net profit of \$2,126,036 was added to the treasury in 1906. There is nothing unusual in this result, as the ten preceding years show equally high figures, a few slightly exceeding the 1906 revenues, and others being lower in a very slight degree.

## Do Birds Reason?

But in order that this real terror should occur, and not the minor fright, the counterfeit of the woodcraftsman must not be seen coming. If it be detected low down, and no bigger than a man's hand on the horizon, it forebodes a clearance of the ground, and few, or no, close lying birds. That is so for the very obvious reason that if it were really a bird of prey, seen thus far off, and so low down, near to the sky-line, any game bird by using its wings could put itself in safety and out of sight long before the swiftest flying raptor could get within blood-curdling

intervals of perhaps ten years, in which case the forest shows distinctly ten or twelve "age classes," arranged in a series of progressive heights. If a compartment is harvested and re-stocked each year, the number of age classes will of course equal the age to which the trees are allowed to grow. "Cutting clean" is most commonly used in pine and spruce forests of Germany. These trees are mostly started in nurseries where the seeds are sown. In two years they are transplanted when six inches high. They grow in two or three years more to be twelve or fifteen inches tall, and then they are moved again to denuded fields and replanted about four feet apart, so that in a short time they will begin to crowd each other. This condition compels the trees to grow tall and slender and to shed their lower branches, thereby permitting a growth of timber free from knots. The trees are usually planted in straight rows, and in about twenty years a thinning is necessary. In spruce forests sometimes more than half of the trees are removed at the first "thinning." These are sold for firewood, poles and various other uses. The fuel wood, laid at the roadside, brings about \$2.25 a cord. Subsequent thinnings are necessary about every ten or fifteen years. Building material laid at the roadside brings nine cents a cubic foot; good spruce fuel wood, \$3 a cord. On the poor sandy soil of Mecklenburg, a thinning in Scotch pine, when the trees are twenty years old, yields only about \$2 an acre; when forty, \$5; when sixty, \$10; when one hundred, \$30. In the Erz Mountains, Saxony, thinnings when twenty years old bring \$4; when forty, \$15; when sixty, \$80.

Every product of the forests of Germany and Southern Europe finds ready utilization. This is due to the good market, population, low wages, and good roads. The effect of the market is everywhere apparent in the great economy of wood. In hotels heat is a luxury for which guests often pay an extra charge. Village and forest houses are seldom constructed of wood. Walls of plaster or cement are the rule. Floors are made of stone in many cases, and tiles and iron take the place of shingles. Wooden fences, board sidewalks, and block pavements are uncommon.

Recently in the Hartz, \$22.65 a thousand feet, board measure, was offered for spruce tree trunks containing more than 300 feet; \$18.56 for trunks containing from 150 to 300 feet, and for smaller sizes about \$15. The live market for wood appears also in the number of metal railroad ties, being used in one-fifth of the entire mileage. The use of wooden ties in recent years has been greatly encouraged, however, by the discovery of methods of impregnating wood with such preservatives as creosote, chloride of zinc, or sulphate of copper.

As the forests are to be lumbered perpetually, the roads are made for permanency. They consist often of stone, laid with much expense and not infrequently macadamized. In 1903 Saxony spent \$175,000 on forest roads, and larger sums have been expended since by several states in the German federation. The roads at Geroldsau, in the Schwarzwald, are especially fine for forest hauling.

Germany's sawmills are usually small. Most of them would not cut more than 25,000 feet, board measure, in a day of ten hours. Almost any fair-sized American sawmill cuts 100,000 feet a day. But the small mill of Germany is permanent, being supported by perpetual crops of timber hauled to it by wagon or shot down streams. While some railroads carry logs, and rafts are still floated down the Rhine, Elbe and other rivers, the method of hauling is very largely by wagon or by the old-fashioned American "carry-log." Along the Enz river in the Black Forest are located some of the largest mills, and to these the stock comes mostly on the railroad in long large logs, much of it being brought from Wurtemberg and Swabia. For each load of logs two cars are necessary.

In Austria there are 24,000,000 acres of forest, of which 7 per cent belongs to the state. Private owners hold 58 per cent. As Austria has been independent of the German Federation only since 1866, its forestry system, in the main, has followed German lines. Private forestry is encouraged by a system of taxation which relieves forests in which forestry is practiced. The total net annual state forest revenue is \$5,000,000. The net yearly revenue of 21 cents an acre is comparatively low, due mainly to the facts that only 56 cents an acre is expended, and that most of the area is located in the rugged Alps and Carpathians, where administration and logging are costly. The forest department was started in 1872, and reorganized in 1904 into three departments—administration proper, reforestation, and the correction of torrents and forest protection. Forestry is successfully practiced on 60 per cent of all the state forests, and on 82 per cent of the private forests. The most conspicuous fruit of the state forestry is the restoration of the "Karst," a stretch of barren lands in the hilly country of Istria, of Trieste, Dalmatia, Montenegro, and neighboring territory along the Adriatic sea. It comprises 600,000 acres. This work has been carried on by the Forest Protective Service, which was first created for Tyrol in 1856.

In Hungary there are 23,000,000 acres of forest, of which the state owns 16 per cent, corporations 20, other institutions 7.5, and private persons 56. From ten to twelve million dollars' worth of wood is annually exported, and the state forests yield \$600,000 revenue. Austria exports 3,670,000 tons of wood, the greater part of it going to Germany. About half of all the Hungarian forests is under working plans, by which the annual cut of 1,000,000,000 cubic feet is regulated. Forest planting is encouraged by the state nurseries, at which 10,000,000 seedlings are raised each year for free distribution, and by bounties paid for forest plantations on private waste lands.

Since dead timber is not left in any forests, there is but little loss from fires. In Saxony this is rarely more than \$300 a year; Wurtemberg, about \$650; and the Duchy of Baden, with 240,000 acres, had only 99 acres burned in nine years. Fires are started mostly by careless smokers and workmen. Locomotives cause about ten per cent. In many places along the forested side of a railroad track there is a ditch about eight feet wide which is kept free of vegetation. Frequently a strip of forest about a rod wide, running parallel with the railroad, is prepared in the following manner: A path along the edge of the woods is spaded about four feet wide. In the forest, about a rod from this and running parallel with it, a second path is made. Cross paths are made at intervals of about a rod. These paths are free of vegetation, and the ground in the strip is covered with leaves and twigs.

In Germany forestry is a well-established profession, for which the candidates must prepare themselves thoroughly. They must learn the science in a forestry school, where the course of study requires much hard labor. After graduation they must practice the science under masters for several years. These masters are usually officers having charge of ranges. A candidate takes first a position called in Germany "Forstreferender," at a salary of about 1,200 marks (\$286). In two or three years he is advanced to that of "Forstassessor," at 3,000 marks (\$714). With successful service he may then be promoted to the position of "Oberforster," with a salary of 4,500 marks (\$1,071), and a dwelling especially suited to his needs.

The druggist at the corner shop had rolled back the woman's eyelid, and relieved her of untold agony by removing several grains of sand that she had accumulated at the seashore. She smiled at him gratefully.

"What do I owe you?" she asked.

"Nothing at all," said he. "You buy nearly all your postage stamps here, you know."

## A Interesting Day Under the Kite

Forty years ago the artificial kite, in the shape of a hawk, but one which mostly flew backwards, was an institution in Scottish grouse shooting when birds grew wild, and was quite as popular in overcoming reluctance of English partridges to stop in the same field with the shooters. Sometimes in these days the kite is also used, and when properly understood is just as useful as ever. That is only where grouse and partridges are not numerous enough for driving.

Very few people like to use the kite very often in the season. They say it drives the game away, which is quite true, and equally false, according to usage. In the first place there must be enough wind, and there generally is enough on the grouse moors, to keep the machine flying all the time. For if it comes down that spells disaster for that beat, and the best thing then is to move off to another one. Various accounts of the behavior of wild creatures under flying machines have lately been published. That is a question I was the first to raise, and in these columns. Any definite facts are of great value, but those who have recorded their observations of the behavior of elk, deer, foxes, horses, cows, domestic poultry, partridges and quail, in the most important particular of all have failed to make their observations of use. They have not always said whether they referred to dirigibles or aeroplanes—that is, to gigantic snails or to winged things; and the birds at least will distinguish between these two. I am less sure about the foxes and quadrupeds generally. They, I dare say, will be startled by either, but probably not much alarmed. Still, not the greatest fear, but the less, will do the most harm with game birds. That seeming paradox is simple truth, and simply explained. First of all, it should be known that a brood, or covey, scattered is one which will quickly return to its own ground to find relations. It is the brood that rises as one bird that goes far and leaves no hostages to fortune to bring it back again. Scattered birds usually begin to call together again ten minutes after they have settled. When they are too far off from their own relatives to receive acknowledgment and response, they begin to return whence they were scattered. That spot is the loadstone acting on the magnetic influence of blood that is thicker than water.

The kite that makes birds lie is an influence that enables them to be scattered when flushed by man or dog. That is, they have been subjected to a fear greater than theirs for man or dog, and, being flushed in that state of terror, fly singly, and scattered in all ways, or any direction that chance dictates, so that, whether shot at or not, no harm is done. They will not go further than the nearest good ground covert, will hide in that, and never come forth to call until the horror above has long since disappeared and they have regained their nerves. When that happens they will still be on their own ground, and will soon get together, apparently thinking no more of the incident.

## Influence of Ancestors and Airships

It is a fate of kite-flying of more sorts than one to be not quite satisfactory at the best of times, and we gunners were at the end of our down-wind beat, because our ancestors had not the forethought to stick up their land marks a few miles further down the wind. Compelled, then, to go in the direction of least resistance, a parallel line to the previous one was taken dead up wind; that, of course, compelled the kite man to go ahead far in advance of dogs and men, to pull the kite after him. That would always be best for giving dogs the wind if it were practicable in other ways. It was not; for although points were many, birds were few. The game was still basking on the lee and sunny side of the "knows," but the heather, sloping away below them, was no obstacle to their sight of the kite afar off down the wind. There was not a grouse to be seen, although the puzzled dogs pointed just as they did on the down-wind beat, and at foot scents as before. The makers thereof had vanished before the shooters got within viewing distance, and for birds' sometime previous presence there was the circumstantial evidence that every shooter knows, besides the corroboration of the still more bewildered pointing dogs. They, by this time, thought every foot-scent stood for grouse underfoot. That delusion lasted for the rest of the day, and may last still, for aught I know; for although a good nose can instantly distinguish body scent from the most recent foot scent, that statement applies only to natural conditions, and not when the foot scent is strong as ever, and has been made by creatures since become as scentless as they are scared.

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## IT SOUNDED WELL

'Arry and his best girl were discussing recent events in the High Street, Bethnal Green, one day recently.

'Arry—"Did you read the list of presents Ann Smith had for her weddin'?"

'Arriet—"Yes, I did. The hidea for such as them 'avin' the weddin' put in the paper! They might be bloomin' aristocrats."

'Arry—"Fancy her mother giving her sich a 'andsome present as a 'orse and trap!"

'Arriet—"Garn! It was a close 'orse and a mouse trap. I seed 'em. That's their bloomin' pride!"

The adjutant had lectured a squad of recruits on company drill, battalion drill, and every other form of movement that he could think of, and at last threw in a little instruction of his own on personal behaviour in the face of the enemy. "On the field of battle a brave soldier will always be found where the bullets are thickest, you understand. Private Jones, where would you be found, then, on the battlefield?" Private Jones—"In the ammunition wagon, sir."

The druggist at the corner shop had rolled back the woman's eyelid, and relieved her of untold agony by removing several grains of sand that she had accumulated at the seashore. She smiled at him gratefully.

"What do I owe you?" she asked.

"Nothing at all," said he. "You buy nearly all your postage stamps here, you know."

# A Hostess of Genius

Mr. Henry James, in his essay on London, speaks eloquently of that poetry that descends upon one in London in the season, when the mists reddens in the park and the whole West End prepares herself for an evening six parties deep. He summons up that splendid sight between eight and nine in the evening, when every pair of wheels presents the portrait of a dinner-out. "To consider only the rattling hansom, the white neckties and 'dressed' heads which greet you from over the apron in a quick interminable succession conveys the overwhelming impression of a complicated world. Who are they all and where are they going and whence have they come and what smoking kitchens and gaping portals and marshalled flunkies are prepared to receive them?" He pictures the broughams standing at every door and carpets spread on the pavement under the fading light in the big saloon squares and stuccoed streets of gentility. If the emanation of London's peculiar and stupendous hospitality that arises from his page were to limit its grandeur into one personality, the figure that would arise in the minds of most Londoners who are successful men as well as diners-out would probably be that of Lady St. Helier—"the clever, bright, and sympathetic lady," to quote her own description of her mother-in-law, Lady Stanley of Alderley, under whose aegis she began her hospitalities in London in the sixties after her first marriage with Colonel Stanley. In the pages of her reminiscences we now have Mr. James' rhetorical questions about the diners-out abundantly answered. We learn who they are (or who the pick of them are) and follow them over the pavement carpet through the marshalled flunkies to the very dining-table.

All London went to Lady Jeune's parties—to use her earlier and better-known title. Herself belonging to the old-established class with connections throughout the peerage, she was one of the first West End hostesses to welcome the "social revolution" when "the world began to realize the enormous crowd of brilliant men and women who had hitherto lived unrecognized and unappreciated at their very gates." In her early days Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent surgeon, was the only representative of his profession who wandered beyond the social boundaries of his brethren. A new spirit of the times was abroad, and she was among the first to welcome it—to paraphrase Browning's words, "to greet the Unseen with good cheer." "It seemed somewhat audacious," she writes, "when society was more or less in the melting pot to attempt to get the very different elements simmering on the top to meet." Society came out of curiosity, and so too, possibly, did the persons society came to see. Everyone except those of the upper world was supposed to be remarkable in some way or other. Into this novel and interesting Agora (like the Ideal Inn that one dreams about), with its electric atmosphere and its endless possibilities for the comic spirit, the gifted hostess gives us far too fleeting glimpses. The magnificent self-control of a strong High Churchman in contact with an outspoken Socialist or irreverent Agnostic, how nearly every Sunday through the season Mr. Justin McCarthy and Lord Longford met at her house and each time were gravely introduced to one another, how Lord Justice Mathews and Colonel Saunderson met under critical circumstances and talked of the weather, how Mr. Whistler always arrived late and made excuses none of them true—of which he was perfectly conscious, and also of the fact that his host and hostess knew that they were not,—how the Princess Christian and Lord Beaconsfield were among her guests at dinner one night, and how Lady Jeune was accused of having the House of Commons counted out early that night as so many of the members appeared at her evening party, and how Mr. George Grossmith and Mr. Weedon Grossmith and Mr. Arthur Roberts once performed a visit to a dentist and the extraction of two large teeth in her drawing room—these are some of the glimpses. Her story that opens the most amazing vista of London's stupendous hospitality is about Sir William Harcourt dining out for a whole week ahead of his engagements, and only learning his mistake on the last night when he found his host and hostess alone. One wonders if there are any other cities in the world where such a thing is possible. Another bad mistake that passed off harmlessly on the perfect and unceasing machinery of London social life was the arrival at Lady Jeune's of a lady "of the highest possible rank" and an undescribed gentleman a week earlier than the day of invitation. Neither of them, Lady Jeune says with pardonable triumph, discovered their mistake.

Eminent persons throng the pages of this book. By some extraordinary social gift (of the charming mechanics of which we get some slight hints through the letters written to her by her friends) Lady Jeune seems to have been able not only to secure her various lions for her parties but to make friends of them for life. The most unpromising starts were turned to advantage. Her acquaintance with Buckstone began through her party being publicly rebuked by the actor from the stage for talking during the play. Cecil Rhodes was introduced to her at Lady Burdett-Coutts's, and took her down to dinner, where he de-

voted nearly the whole of his evening to his hostess, but at the end he became penitent and became an habitue of Lady Jeune's house. He went with Lady Jeune and a young girl to see "The Gay Lord Quex," and after the play was over sat with Lady Jeune in the corridor attacking her as to the propriety of taking a young girl to such a play until the manager asked them to leave the theatre. Carlyle came into her circle through her aunt, Lady Ashburton, and he became godfather to her daughter. Browning, who "spoke louder and with greater persistency than anyone I have ever come across in my life," at one time used to call every Sunday afternoon. A very curious picture is given of an afternoon at the Dean of Westminster's, when Queen Victoria met those two eminent men. The Queen had expressed a wish to meet some of the most distinguished men of the day in an informal manner. The party was a very small and very select one, and Carlyle was in a good humour and in a very loquacious and communicative vein. He treated the Queen like an ordinary mortal. He did not wait for her to begin the conversation. He talked incessantly to her on the subject that was uppermost in his mind, and sat down in presence without being told to do so, and continued to talk to her during the greater part of her visit. As she rose to leave and passed the remaining guests who were making their obeisance, she turned to Mr. Browning, who had not been able to get in a word during the whole afternoon, and said, "What an extraordinary man Mr. Carlyle is! I have never met him before." Tennyson also could not conceal his human nature from the lady. The first meeting he happened when Tennyson and the Stanleys were going down to Naworth. Tennyson "was very restless, and gave vent to ejaculatory exclamations to the effect that he was not at all comfortable." (Other biographers have given us hints of the sort of ejaculatory exclamations that were Tennyson's when he was not at all comfortable.) He had swallowed at breakfast a large quantity of very hot bread and milk, and so had burned his mouth. "During the whole of his visit he repeatedly explained to us the cures which he was taking and the processes which the discomfort from which he was suffering was being overcome." At Lord Tennyson's house in Eaton Square Henschel sang the host's "Break, break, break." "When Henschel finished the song there was a pause, and Lord Tennyson drew his handkerchief out of his pocket and put it to his face. This was interpreted as an evidence of how much he was moved by what he had just heard, and simultaneously nearly the whole audience got out their pocket-handkerchiefs in affectionate imitation of the poet." It must have been a singularly affecting sight.

We get a somewhat acid and curious glimpse of "Diana" in her old age. When a girl Lady Jeune had visited Mrs. Norton in her Chesterfield-street house.

"She often gave little dinners of eight or ten people, and I hardly ever met any women there. She expected a great amount of attention and deference from her guests, and as I was only a girl and was much flattered and pleased by her kindness she had no rival. She liked to talk herself and was very impatient of any interruption, but she was so witty and entertaining that most people listened to her. She was even in those days a most beautiful woman. She had most perfect Grecian profile and head and such wonderful lustrous soft brown eyes. A little grand-daughter lived with her, whom she loved in a sort of savage way, and she was always either petting or scolding her. Mrs. Norton was very communicative at times and often told long stories of her life, and talked much of the people she had known. Nothing pleased her more than hearing her own songs, and I believe that her kindness to me was due to my knowing and being able to sing a large number of her own compositions."

Lady St. Helier permits herself proper freedom when writing about those who are dead, but with the living she is discreet to a fault. That is the only fault of the book.

## THE RAILWAY MANNER

The Board of Trade returns announce the scores of millions of people who travel by railway, and almost at the same moment my eye falls upon the story of an accident. It was the account of the first passenger killed on the electrified underground. He was killed through forgetting that the train starts more rapidly now than it did a year or two ago. He had perhaps remembered the old bylaw which fines you forty shillings for attempting to board a train in motion, but not the older law of nature, which makes it hazardous for a man to jump on a swiftly moving train. But there are millions of us going about every day and week and month in railway trains. We come into contact with each other for a few minutes or a few hours. But whereas in the street we pass in a second, in the railway train there is a certain appreciable bit of the day in which the strangers who jostle each other have to observe their manners. For, of course, you know that manners are merely the surface froth of morals.

Take it as your first principle when you arrive at the station that you are one of a crowd of people trying to reach the point X from the point A, with the least possible inconvenience. Do not be the single rude man in the crowd who cuts the queue at the ticket office, or you

would be dead by this time. We have organized that. But when we are in the train, have found our seats, have disposed of our belongings, and leaned back to read the news that is coming down in the guard's van behind—then is the test of manners.

"Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." Yet knowledge is not increasing quite so rapidly as our runs to and fro, and there is usually the ignorant man who does not observe the unwritten railway rules of courtesy. It is not possible to make bylaws that shall ensure courtesy, and one must, in the last resort, depend upon the good manners of the people who are boxed together on the railway journey. I am not speaking of the swift suburban train, but of the sort of train that starts on an hour or so of non-stopping.

And the first instance of railway courtesy is the right of the seat to the man who has arrived and put his bag or rug upon it while he goes out to buy a newspaper or look at platform life. No law protects that seat. No law protects the seat of the member of a new Parliament who puts his hat on a bench in the House of Commons. But courtesy counts. And—mark it—no M. P. puts two hats on a bench. So you will refrain from annexing more than one seat from the courtesy of fellow passengers. If courtesy permits you to claim one seat by squatter's rights, do not with one ticket stake out a claim over the whole compartment. Nor should you regard the last man in the compartment as an intruder. He may interfere with the pleasant disposal of our legs and other belongings. Nevertheless he is so often frowned into the attitude of apology, as though the man with the one ticket and a quicker step had bought the corridor.

The question of luggage complicates matters, especially with the people who want to save on the foreign baggage charges, or the people who want to keep their trunks under their eye. There is a rack above every seat. Now very many railway travelers pile their bags, coats, golf clubs and other impediments on the rack opposite. They can keep an eye on the ill-packed lump. If a sudden jerk occurred the whole mass would come down on the head of the stranger on the other side. Would it not be better to split the risk and pack, both of us, the doom above our heads? It is not quite fair to ask a stranger to sit placidly under the punishment of our own mistakes.

And there is the window. That is a personal question, an international question. Whether the window shall be open or closed is a question that has never yet been solved in England, though we have achieved a certain point of courtesy that enables the man who does not like a draught in his face to invite the man who does not like a headache—to change places and open the window. Your railway manner will be quite correct if you resign the seat and permit the other man to feel the draught. That is in England. But your railway manner becomes rather more complex when you have crossed the Channel and entered the corridor train with a generous mixture of nationalities. The policy of the open window in the corridor train becomes impossible, unless by a sudden chance the English invasion wins. Even then, perhaps, railway manners forbid the opening of windows by the foreign faddists of fresh air. As a mere matter of railway courtesy, we should not put on English airs abroad.

But the perfect railway manner is one of silence, combined with a respect for the silence, hurry and volubility of others. You should not force conversation on the man opposite—with whom you are traveling for a few hours. Few people really want to talk in train; the noise is too insistent; and fewer want to listen to the vague preliminaries of a person who is quite unknown and not obviously interesting. To the man opposite you are just the hairdresser who says, "It's seasonable weather," and is snubbed.

You have noticed, of course, the immense amount of current literature that is on sale at the terminal platforms, and the spread of that literature about the railway compartments as the journey ends. All that mass of print was bought and thrown away simply because the man in the train did not want to talk or strain their ears for talk. They buy literature as a shield, and read to save their ears. Therefore, as a traveler, you will conclude that when you have thought out all the little courtesies that sweeten life, the final renunciation will occur—and you will not insist upon talking to the stranger in the train. He is in your company only for an hour or two, and the least you can do and the best you can do is not to tread on his toes as you enter or leave your temporary home.—Clarence Rook, in the London Chronicle.

"How did your new parrot turn out?"  
"Oh, he's a fine talker, but I awfully afraid I can't keep him."  
"Why not?"

"He used to live in a medical college, and the students taught him a whole lot of professional terms. I was so mortified the other night. That rich Miss Morris was calling on us, and somebody asked her to sing. You know what a voice she has. Well, she sang a long French ballad for us, and the instant she finished the last verse that dreadful bird screeched, 'Chloroform her!'" — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Tax assessor (in the abandoned farm district of New England)—I guess we'll have to raise your taxes this year.

Farmer—Darned if it isn't about the only thing you can raise out here.—New York Times.

Mrs. Klubbs (severely)—"I've been lying awake these three hours waiting for you to come home." Mr. Klubbs (ruefully)—"And I've been staying away three hours, waiting for you to go to sleep."

And so marked is the decay of oratory that

# Parliamentary Speech

if you wanted an orator in public life you would have to make up a prescription for him—Lord Rosebery's artistry in words (plus his sense of the histrionic element in oratory that makes it an art) Mr. Asquith's unrivaled lucidity (his granite-chips, fetched from the quarry face, strike fire by virtue of their hardness and miss the communicable tinder that would make the flames; Mr. Birrell's pensiveness, shyly hinting thought; a dash of Mr. Lloyd George's Celtic fire; the finished wit of Mr. Gibson Bowles; the analytical relentless ness of Mr. Harold Cox; with just a slight infusion of the stateliness which Lord Curzon simulates so well. Perhaps in Mr. Winston Churchill are united more of these qualities than in any other, but he has not developed them. He summarizes them, however, and in another age he might have thought it worth while to be an orator. But when it takes so many of our best men to compound an orator, our oratory must be in a bad way. In one respect only has it gained, and that by a loss. It has lost its artificiality, its most self-conscious histrionism. Lord Rosebery carries that quality just up to its artistic limit, and he is the only man who dares and can.

Histrionics are at a discount now. Even in his day, Burke had to gather up all his forces to save the situation when he threw the dagger on the floor of the House (though the words that accompanies the histrionic act had the right ring of oratory), and it is recorded that one unimpressed member nearly toppled the edifice over by the battering-ram of "Where's the fork?" Today, even though it was actually a Brummagem product, the tariff reformer would be sure to spoil the moment by crying, "Made in Germany!" And when Brugham "begged and implored, nay prayed" the House of Lords to pass the reform bill, and dropped on his knees, he found that he had impressed the House not so much by his histrionic fervor as by his physical, three-bottle inability to regain the woolsack without assistance.

But as Parliamentary oratory has declined, the unconscious humors of Parliamentary speech have increased, for the bull and the mixed metaphor are the children of careless speaking. The old style may have been too artificial and grandiose for our modern "snippy" tastes, but it was a safeguard against these lapses. Mixed metaphors flourish like weeds in the Parliamentary garden today. The average member borrows phrases ready made from the floating mass of metaphors, proverbs and colloquialisms; and disaster comes when he puts two incongruous ideas in juxtaposition, and produces his "bull."

The member who said, "Since the Government have let the cat out of the bag there is nothing to do but to take the bull by the horns" ought to have been suspended for a week, and his colleague who, the other day, told the House—and the foreigner—"If you continue to twist John Bull's tail with your tariff walls he will some day jump down your throat" ought to have been taken up the clock tower and left with a loaf of bread, a jug of water, and the speeches of Burke, Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, Erskine, and even Brougham. And as for the member who said, "The right honorable gentleman was the father of a statement of which the bottom was knocked out by those who followed him, yet he has thought fit to trot it out again," I can only suggest the substitution of the study of the present day Hansard as an adequate punishment.

More leniently might we deal, however, with offences which are extenuated by their unconscious humor, like that of Mr. Thwaites, once Conservative member for Blackburn, who said, "We have a prudent chancellor of the exchequer, and he has done what I would like you all to do, namely, when you lay an egg, put it by for a rainy day!" The decay of oratory has, indeed, the compensation for us that the casual slip-shod style of speech which has taken its place does occasionally produce a gem of unconscious humor, and give us a laugh out of the very abuse of our language. But how much better is the conscious humor of "They have nailed their captain to the mast!" That conscious gem showed a mind at work—the unconscious humor of the slip-shod speaker shows a mind only half awake to its task.—Harold Owen, in the London Chronicle.

Teacher—"Jimmy, correct this sentence—Our teacher am in sight." Jimmy—"Our teacher am a sight."

Daisy—"He pretends to love music, but he never asks me to sing." Bertha—"Perhaps that's his way of proving it."

Scott—"Long hair makes a man look intellectual." Mott—"Except when his wife finds one on his coat. Then he looks foolish."

"James, what time is dinner?" The Candid Butler—"I 'as my borders, sir, which is to serve up as soon as ever you go, sir."

Irate Customer—"What d'yer call this stuff?" Waiter—"It's bean soup, sir." Customer—"I know it's been soup, but what is it now?"

Teacher—"Henry, who do you think was the greatest man this country has produced?"

Henry—"I dunno, ma'am; but I allus supposed that o' course it wuz Great Scott."

On a Pullman sleeper about seven o'clock in the morning, when the passengers were about ready to leave their berths, a baby in the stateroom began to cry lustily. Just at that moment the porter opened the door and sang out: "First call for breakfast!" Then everybody laughed.

# A Baptism of Fire in the North-West

Twenty-five years ago today, the people of Canada were thrilled by the receipt of the news that on the previous day the engagement at Fish Creek had been fought; that the small force under the command of General Middleton had received its baptism of fire in a fierce and bloody encounter, but had behaved well, and driven off the Indian and half-breed rebels. Of about three hundred men actually under fire, the Canadian troops had lost ten killed and forty-two wounded, or about 17 per cent. of the number engaged, yet their ardor had not abated, and at the close of the day they were feeling chagrined and disappointed that the general commanding had restrained them from charging the rifle-pits and bringing the fight to a conclusive issue. While the country was shocked at the loss, particularly because such a determined resistance had not been anticipated, there was a feeling of pride and grim satisfaction that the Canadian militia, in the first exclusively Canadian campaign, had shown themselves to be such good material.

The column under General Middleton, which numbered 850 men all told, marched north from Qu'Appelle on April 6th to quell the halfbreed and Indian rising at Batoche on the South Saskatchewan. The force was composed of Canadian permanent and active militia, the permanent corps being represented by 120 men of A battery, more than half of whom acted as infantry, and 40 men of what was then known as C school of infantry, which had been organized two years before. General Middleton had come to Canada in 1884 to command the Canadian militia. He was an elderly officer of great personal bravery, who had seen much war service in India and New Zealand. Essentially an officer of the old school, he did not place much dependence on militia troops, and this lack of confidence was supplemented by strict injunctions from the government not to endanger the lives of the militiamen any more than was absolutely necessary. Moreover the curious idea prevailed, and was especially strong in the general's mind, that the halfbreeds and Indians would offer but little resistance. He regarded the campaign more in the light of a punitive expedition, and was not prepared for the determined and deadly form of fighting that Riel's buffalo hunters and Indians subsequently put up. These facts must be borne in mind in connection with the strenuous criticism that was afterwards voiced against this fine old soldier, chiefly among the troops under him, for holding them too much in leash instead of launching them boldly to the attack on every occasion that offered. An additional reason for caution, which probably influenced his judgment, was the fact that the 35,000 Indians in our Northwest were in a highly excited condition, and a disaster to the troops might result in great Indian war. Poundmaker's and Big Bear's tribes were already on the warpath, and numbers of others were holding back to see if the Canadian government were strong enough to punish those already on the warpath. But paramount in the general's mind was the idea that fighting was not the business of a civilian militia and that the lives of these officers and men were too valuable to be sacrificed. He thought that the Imperial troops in Halifax should have been called for to do the work, but the Canadian government, having been thrown on its own resources when the British troops were removed from Canada in 1870, felt that it was up to our own men to settle our own troubles. Possibly if the government had foreseen the seriousness of the fighting which was to ensue, it might have come to a different decision. Also the result might not have been as satisfactory as the work of the Canadians themselves, because the latter adapted themselves to what was then a new style of fighting, without having to unlearn the lessons of previous training as regular troops would have had to do, and as the British army had to do under almost identical conditions fifteen years later.

It is interesting to note the condition and personnel of the troops that bore without flinching the severe punishment they received in their first baptism of fire. The two permanent units, A battery and C school, had never seen active service, though they numbered a good many seasoned soldiers among them. The artillery was commanded during the action by Lieut. Drury, now Brigadier-General Drury commanding the citadel at Halifax, and Capt. Peters, now district officer commanding at Victoria, B. C. C school consisted of a half company of infantry under Major Henry Smith, now of the headquarters staff in Ottawa. Boulton's scouts were commanded by Major Boulton, a Canadian who had served in the 100th Regiment, but at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion was a rancher in Manitoba. Within a few days this officer enlisted and equipped 65 scouts from among the neighboring farmers and ranchers in his own district. They could all ride and shoot, but few, if any, had ever had any military training. The 90th battalion of Winnipeg was an ordinary city militia regiment, but owing to the absence of its commanding officer for a year or so previous on service with the Canadian Voyageurs in Egypt, the corps was not in what could be regarded as very good condition, so far as drill was concerned. Its officers were merchants and professional men, and the ranks were filled with the average type of young Canadian, chiefly clerks in stores and offices,

or mechanics. One of its senior officers was Major Buchan, later on the general officer commanding the province of Quebec, who died last year. The equipment of the column was anything but satisfactory. The 90th regiment of Winnipeg was furnished with tents that had been brought up from Manitoba by the Wolseley expedition in 1870, and were so rotten that on the third day out from Qu'Appelle, when a blizzard struck the camp, they were torn to ribbons. The transport service was made up of farmers and other teamsters, who were hired with their outfitts at \$10 a day, and were not sworn in. They were organized by Warden Bedson and Mr. J. H. E. Secretan, the latter, now a resident of Ottawa, having had experience in conducting surveying parties in advance of the Canadian Pacific, knew the country thoroughly, and had personal knowledge of most of the rebel leaders; moreover he was thoroughly qualified to handle the undisciplined and independent body of men under him, who, later on in the campaign, numbered over 400. It may be said that throughout the campaign the manner in which the transport was operated and the line of communication maintained was one of the many creditable features of this interesting campaign. Half the time the transport had no escort whatever, but that did not bother the plucky frontiersmen in the least. It is mentioned as a great joke that, later in the campaign, when the unescorted transport found itself alone in the land of the hostiles, the teamsters made the reasonable request that they should be armed. The only arms available were a lot of old Sharp rifles for which there were bayonets, but no ammunition. A Sharp rifle and bayonet was issued the rest of the campaign quite contented, and in fact hankering after a chance to impale any blood-thirsty redskin that might interfere with them.

The above were the troops that were actively engaged at Fish Creek. The remainder of the column consisted of French's scouts commanded by a genial Irishman who had graduated from the Mounted Police, two guns of the Winnipeg field battery, which was chiefly recruited from among the surveyor's staff employed by the railways and the government, and four companies of the Royal Grenadiers of Toronto, then as at present, one of the best militia regiments in the country. Among the officers of these latter corps were Major Jarvis of the Winnipeg battery, who later became an inspector in the Mounted Police; Lieut.-Col. Coutlee, now of Ottawa, and Dr. J. G. Rutherford, now veterinary general of the Dominion, who acted as principal veterinary officer for the whole column, and ultimately had under his charge over 3,500 horses with no one to assist him but a farrier sergeant. Lieut.-Col. Grasett, now chief of police of Toronto, commanded the Grenadiers.

The first evidence that General Middleton underestimated the resistance which he was to meet was when he divided his small force at Clark's Crossing. Apparently his only thought at that time was, that when he proceeded down the right bank of the Saskatchewan towards Batoche with the troops already designated, Riel and his followers would retreat across the river and endeavor to join Poundmaker at Battleford. Actuated by this fixed idea he had French's scouts, the Winnipeg battery and the Royal Grenadiers, with a supply column of over 80 teams, ferried across the Saskatchewan to the left bank, while he proceeded down the right bank with the rest of his force. In the face of actual conditions no more dangerous manoeuvre could be conceived. The only means of crossing the Saskatchewan, a wide and swollen river with the ice still running and its shores impeded with ice hummocks and quicksands, was a large ferry scow on a cable, similar to that which operates between Rockcliffe and Gatineau Point on the Ottawa river. After this force was sent over, the cable was cut and the scow utilized to transport the forage for the left column down the river, by the simple method of allowing it to float with the current. This isolated force was under the command of Col. Montizambert, with Lord Melgund, now the Earl of Minto, Viceroy of India, as chief of staff. To the strange adventures of this force we will revert later.

On the morning of the 23rd, General Middleton marched down the right bank of the Saskatchewan, while Col. Montizambert's column kept abreast of it on the left bank. That afternoon some scouts of the enemy were encountered and captured by Boulton's men, being the first sign of the enemy encountered. On the morning of the 24th, Middleton's column diverged somewhat from the river, and were proceeding along the trail in column of route about 9 a. m., apparently without any keen sense of impending danger, though luckily Boulton's scouts were well spread out, and only a few hundred yards ahead of the advance guard. Many of the Canadian officers had warned the general to be on the lookout for trouble, but so obsessed was the staff with the non-resistant idea, that Capt. Haig, the Royal engineer under Middleton, went out duck hunting, and when the first shots were heard in the column it was supposed that this ardent sportsman was engaged in potting something for the mess. What actually happened was, that, as Boulton's scouts were approaching a deep ravine that intersected the trail, they were suddenly fired upon by a body of mounted Indians and

halfbreeds from a clump of trees on the left of their line. The gallant Boulton in good old Balaclava style wheeled his handful of horsemen and charged the enemy, who immediately fled towards the ravine a couple of hundred yards in front, and, letting their horses go, got under cover and opened fire. The action that then ensued was almost a duplicate of the fighting and tactics of the Boers in South Africa fifteen years later, with the difference that the green Canadian troops, with marvellous instinct, immediately adapted themselves to the new style of fighting and gave the enemy as good as they got. Major Boulton ordered his men to dismount and let their horses go, and they lay down in line on the prairie within a couple of hundred yards of the edge of the ravine and opened a rapid fire on the enemy, very few of whom they could see, Boulton's object being to keep them under cover until the supports came up. Within a few minutes he had two officers and six men wounded, one of them mortally, but they held their ground and sustained the whole fire of the enemy until the advance guard, and main body doubled to the front. Within a few minutes Capt. Clark's company of the 90th came up at the double, the men bending low and rushing swiftly forward to prolong the firing line of the scouts. It is characteristic of the training of the brave old general who commanded the force, that he shouted to the young Canadians, as they doubled into action, to "hold their heads up," when as a matter of fact they were carrying out instinctively the exact manoeuvre of advance that, fifteen years later, had to be shot into the British army by the Boers. The general carried out his own idea of tactics by riding up and down in full view of the enemy, and insisting on his A. D. C.'s doing the same thing, until he got a bullet through his cap and his two aides, Capt. Wise and Lieut. Doucet, were wounded. Then he consented to dismount, but continued the whole day promenading up and down in the rear of the firing line, to the consternation of his own officers and men, who expected every moment to see him drop. He regarded this as a necessary example, but the Canadian troops did not need any example, as each company in succession came doubling up to take its place in the firing line and got down under the best cover possible.

Then ensued a fight that was duplicated in many a South African engagement with the Boers. The Indians and halfbreeds were down in the ravine, which acted as a natural parapet, and they had constructed a labyrinth of rifle pits and shelters dug into the bank to protect them from shell fire. The Canadian troops were out on the open veldt, while the enemy was so completely secreted in the ravine that only occasionally a head would be seen. In regular Boer style they had their horses also down in the bottom of the ravine ready to mount and ride away in case the fight went against them. The guns of A. battery were brought up, but the range was so short, only a few hundred yards, that the guns could not be depressed enough to fire into the ravine. Meantime the enemy were firing with the precision born of long practice. It speaks well for the manner in which the Canadian troops took cover that most of the wounded were shot either in the head or right arm, as they rose to take aim or as they lifted their elbows in pulling back the bolt of the old Snider rifle. The casualties came thick and fast. The artillery resorted to the desperate expedient of running one gun up to the very edge of the ravine and commenced firing into it, though five of the eight men at the gun were shot down in less time than it takes to tell it. Finding themselves unable to reach the enemy in that way, the artillery shifted further up the ravine and raked it with shells, but the Indians and halfbreeds snuggled down closer in their shelter trenches or were covered by spurs jutting out into the ravine, and thus were able to hold their ground though over fifty of their horses were killed. The enemy then set fire to the grass on the right flank, but General Middleton sent back for the teamsters under Mr. Secretan, and these hardy chaps came up armed only with blankets and succeeded in putting out the fire, which luckily had not spread very rapidly, the grass being wet. Then a party of the dismounted artillerymen under Capt. Peters, with a company of the 90th, advanced down into the ravine on the left and attempted to enfilade the rifle pits, and succeeded in reaching within fifteen yards of them before they were driven back, with a ghastly list of killed and wounded, considering the small number of the party engaged. It was here that Lieut. Swinford was fatally wounded, two men killed and a number of others put out of business.

By this time the enemy commenced to give way and started stealing off to the rear through the bush in small parties, which could be seen galloping away. But a certain number remained in an impregnable position known as "the hornet's nest," consisting of an angle of the ravine with spurs that protected them on either flank and an open field of fire to the front over the prairie. This position could only be taken from the rear, and numbers of officers appealed to the general to allow them to take their men down into the ravine "to finish the affair up." But by this time General Middleton's point of view had undergone a complete change. The heavy losses of his small force had caused him

real anguish of mind, both on account of his natural kindness of heart and the recollection of the government's injunction not to imperil the lives of their citizen soldiery. He absolutely refused to allow the ravine to be rushed, and, as the firing was dying away, gave orders for the troops to withdraw a mile and a half from the scene of the fight and go into camp. The citizen soldiery far from worrying over the imperilling of their lives, were cursing in furious exasperation at not being allowed to finish up the day, after losing so many men, with a decisive result. The force was allowed to withdraw unmolested, but its cup of bitterness was full when a number of redskins came out from behind their cover when the troops were at a safe distance and laughed and jeered at them with exultant gestures.

We will now return to the adventures of the force on the left bank, which were at once thrilling and serio-comic. On the morning of the day of the fight the scow with the forage had not yet reached camp when the time came to move. The civilian teamsters, still unimbued with any idea of military discipline, refused to move off until they received feed for their horses, and the commanding officer perforce had to wait upon their pleasure. As a matter of fact this proved a lucky delay, for while Montizambert's force was thus tied up the sound of gun fire was heard from across the Saskatchewan, where Middleton's column had become engaged nearly four miles away. Capt. Jack French, who was later killed at Batoche, galloped out to see what was doing, and on reaching the high bluff overlooking the river, which was about the same elevation as Parliament Hill, but shelled down more gradually, saw that Middleton's force was furiously engaged. He galloped back, and immediately the force was ordered to advance in order to see if they could co-operate from the left bank of the river. The scouts extended and went forward rapidly. The Grenadiers also deployed beautifully at the double and followed after the scouts. The Winnipeg battery was ordered to advance, and in its ardor to get into the fight immediately imagined it was horse artillery and went forward at a gallop, following the scouts and leaving its infantry support far behind. Then the most amusing thing happened. The teamsters of the transport column, which comprised nearly 100 wagons, suddenly realized that they were apparently being left behind by the artillery. The scouts extended and went forward rapidly. The Grenadiers also deployed beautifully at the double and followed after the scouts. The Winnipeg battery was ordered to advance, and in its ardor to get into the fight immediately imagined it was horse artillery and went forward at a gallop, following the scouts and leaving its infantry support far behind. Then the most amusing thing happened. The teamsters of the transport column, which comprised nearly 100 wagons, suddenly realized that they were apparently being left behind by the artillery.

What worked the real mischief was that from an attitude of over confidence Gen. Middleton swung to the other extreme, and, after underestimating, overestimated his enemy. The troops were ready to advance the next morning but he insisted that they would have to wait for reinforcements, replenish their ammunition and send back their numerous wounded before the column could be in a position to resume the advance. It may be argued that he was right in not taking any chances, but the delay of nearly three weeks which ensued convinced the Indians and halfbreeds that the Canadian troops had suffered a serious reverse and it also gave Riel time to thoroughly entrench himself at Batoche, which there is reason to believe could have been captured with comparative ease had the column pushed forward on the following day.—E. W. B. M., in the Ottawa Citizen.

## IT WAS SO EASY

Two young gentlemen, whilst on a tour in the Western counties, halted in front of a charming little cottage.

The thatched roof and quaint little windows suggested that it would make a good photograph, and the two tourists set about setting their camera into position.

An old lady stood at the door of the cottage, and after staring at the amateurs for a minute or so she hobbled down the garden and said:

"Are you a-takin' the picture of this place, young sirs?"

"Yes, if you don't mind," replied the young tourists.

"An' will ye do one for me?" asked the old dame eagerly.

"Certainly," was the answer. "But we can't let you have it just now. You see, we shall have to take it 'ome first."

"Take it 'ome?" she asked. "Whatever do ye want to take it 'ome for?"

"Oh," said one of the tourists, being much amused, "we must develop it, and fix it, and so on."

"Good gracious," she exclaimed, "ye needn't trouble to do that. My son Jack can do the developin'; he's got one of them Sandow affairs. And as for the fixin', lor' bless yer innocent hearts, I can do that myself with a few tinctacks and a 'ammer."

## THEY WERE MISTAKEN

Constable Stopem was found on the roadside in an insensible condition, and evidently delirious, for he muttered incessantly:

"I ate one, too."

"He's evidently been poisoned," said the doctor, as he listened to the rambling sentence which the P.C. uttered. "I'll try the stomach pump on him."

This instrument of torture brought the dazed constable to his senses, and he kicked the pump to the other end of the room, and cried:

"What do you mean by this?"

"I thought you were poisoned," explained the doctor. "You kept on saying, 'I ate one too.'"

"Yer a lot o' bloom'in' idiots!" grunted Constable Stopem, wrathfully. "That's the number of the car wot knocked me over—I-812."

## THOUGHT THEY WERE TAPERS

A story is told of new cook who was helping her mistress to prepare the dinner. All went well until the macaroni was brought out.

The cook looked with surprise as she beheld the long white sticks. But when they were carefully placed in the water, she gave a choking gasp.

"Did you say, missus," she said, in an awed voice, "that you were going to eat that?"

"Yes, Jane," was the reply, "that is what I intend to do. But you seem surprised. Have you never seen macaroni cooked before?"

"No, ma'am," answered the cook. "I ain't. The last place I was at they used them things to light the gas with."

## A ONE-SIDED ARGUMENT

A Hereford gentleman met an eccentric old squire of his acquaintance riding with only one spur.

"What have you done with the other spur, squire?" he asked.

"Why, what would be the use of the other?" said the squire, "if one side of the horse goes, the other can't stand still."

# Field Sports at Home and Abroad

## AFTER SHEEP AND GOAT IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

(By C. F. Lane, in Field and Stream.)

The first link in the chain of circumstances that led to my making a trip after sheep and goat took place on board a steamer from Liverpool to Montreal. My journey was to terminate at the latter city, whence I had been called on business, but my friend—for friends we had become during the six days' voyage—was merely starting forth to spy out the land with the intention of making his home in the western part of Canada, if the life appealed to him. Our first evening on Canadian soil was spent together and I saw him off at night, agreeing, at parting, to keep up a correspondence. Like many promises to correspond this promise never materialized, and it was some two years later before I received any word from my fellow voyager. One morning when thinking over where and how to spend a month's vacation that was due to me I received the following letter:

Dear Lane:—I am not going to waste your time in explaining why I have not written, the fact is, there is no explanation. I will shortly tell you what happened to me since we parted and then will come to the main object of my letter. After saying good-bye to you that evening I stuck to the train till Calgary was reached. Here I was fortunate enough to obtain a position as "chain-man" with a government survey party, and for a year was out in the wilds, certainly seeing the country, but with little intention of making my permanent home therein. However, in Southern Alberta we passed through the spot where I am now located, its beauty appealed to me at once, and the desire to permanently settle amidst such enchanting scenery so grew upon me that at the end of six weeks all thoughts of returning home had departed and I had made arrangements to buy a few horses and cows, had fenced 480 acres at the base of the mountains, put up a house, and started ranching on a small scale. It was not only the great natural beauties of the locality that influenced me, but the vague reports of game being very plentiful in the almost unknown mountains to the west. So here I am living by myself with the exception of one hired man, some thirty miles south of the railway on the northern boundary of the Waterton Lakes Parks Reserve. Now to business—I want you to come and visit me in September. Drop me a line as to what date I may expect to see you, leave the train at Pincher station and you will find "yours truly" with a team of horses ready to escort you to the ranch. It will only cost you your train fare and the government license of \$25, and I will guarantee that you will not only enjoy every minute of your stay, but that you will go home the proud possessor of hunting trophies that many a man has spent thousands of dollars and travelled thousands of miles in the vain effort to obtain.—Yours ever, Bob.

A decision was at once arrived at to visit the budding rancher, and there being nothing like acting promptly, a letter was despatched stating that I would be at Pincher station on September 2nd. The weeks of waiting for the day of departure seemed months, but at last starting time came. The journey was pleasant and interesting, but in order to get to my story, any description thereof, or of the sensations experienced by a first sight of the Rockies, must be omitted. Suffice it to say that by the time the ranch was reached all remembrance of city life had departed.

The first morning we were up early, and personally I cannot say that I slept much during the night owing to a severe attack of that disease known in England as grouse fever, in the states as buck fever, and what I presume I must call in Alberta, sheep fever. It was intended on this first day to merely take a short tramp so that muscles and wind should get into something like decent order, and to defer going after the big game till "in training," therefore we only took with us a small .22 rifle in order to shoot a few blue grouse, and a fishing rod, so that we might have a few mountain trout for dinner. About three miles from the ranch we entered the mouth of a small canon and had scarcely ascended it 200 yards when a touch on the shoulder warned me to drop to the ground. Following the direction of my friend's gaze I saw thirteen mule deer—one an enormous buck—on the scrubby mountain side above us, only 300 yards distant. A suggestion had been made at starting that the heavy Savage rifle be taken along in case big game should be seen, and the sight of the deer almost forced an "I told you so," but knowing that my host was experiencing the same feelings and regretted the absence of the rifle as much as I, the remark was wisely omitted. There we lay and watched them feed for a while, there was nothing else to be done, for the little .22 would have no effect at the distance. Eventually the deer disappeared over the ridge without having sighted us, so we continued our tramp. About 300 further on we came to a small gully running down the mountain side, the bottom of which resembled a small plantation of evergreens, and thinking that here we might find a bird or two, we plunged down the side and had almost reached the bottom when a bunch of eleven deer which had been lying sunning themselves on the bank jumped up almost a dozen feet. Eight of them went off in great bounds across the gully and over the opposite bank, but three, including a good buck, started up the gully, and when about 100 yards dis-

tant, climbed the bank we had just descended. Arriving at the top they stopped to look for the rest of the bunch, but finding that they were alone turned back after the main herd, descending the bank they had just climbed. We had been so surprised to see the deer getting up at close quarters that neither of us did anything but stare, but now seeing the big buck preparing to recross the gully the rifle was brought into play and as he climbed a steep cut bank not more than 120 yards distant, I pulled the trigger. He stopped, and firing again behind the shoulder, I had the great satisfaction of seeing him drop and roll down the bank into the bushes. You may be sure we covered the intervening space in record time, finding him as dead as a doornail, both bullets having penetrated the heart. The camera had also been left behind in the morning, and thereby we missed two fine chances of photographing mule deer in their native haunts. How I wish that I possessed a picture of my first deer as he lay dead among the bushes, though the scene will never fade from my mind. While I went to the house to get a pony, Bob attended to the obsequies, and when I returned he had the animal skinned. We were not long in packing back to the ranch and dinner. That afternoon we spent in a stroll down a beautiful creek, our reward in the evening being twenty-seven trout, the best fish weighing three and one-half pounds, and four over two pounds. The next day Bob had to go out to the railway again to bring in some supplies, but I decided that walking exercise would be better for me. I consequently spent the day in rambling along the creek with the small rifle and fishing rod, catching several trout which were returned to their native element for we had all we needed for eating purposes at home, and incidentally securing half a dozen of that grand specimen of the grouse tribe, namely, the blue grouse. It is quite good sport shooting these birds at a distance of from forty to fifty yards, taking care that your shot if successful shall only strike the head. Needless to say in securing the half dozen birds many cartridges were expended, for I am not proud of my skill with the rifle. Late that evening Bob got back with his provisions, and we arranged that next day should be spent in a serious attempt to secure a specimen of Ovis montana, the far famed big-horn of the Canadian Rockies. To get to their feeding grounds it was necessary to make a lengthy trip, so early in the morning, having saddled horses and filled lunch pail with bread, butter, salt and pepper, we rode some ten miles to the mouth of a big canon. Here having tethered the horses and deposited the dinner pail, we started on foot up the creek which ran along the bottom of the gully, seeing many deer trails on the sand banks and hundreds of trout in the pools. In a short time the creek became too rocky and difficult to follow, so we climbed up the side, through the big timber, until we emerged on the grass at the base of the rocks. As we proceeded large game trails were seen worn deep in the loose rock and also many old trails in the snow at the bottom of the numerous ravines which scarred the slopes from wall-like rocks above to the roaring creek below. These snowy patches remain through the year and serve to keep the creeks in good fishing order during the hottest weather. We had only gone a few hundred yards, after emerging from the timber, when we came to the fresh tracks of nine animals which had crossed the gully ahead of us and you can imagine how my heart beat when I was told that these tracks were those of mountain sheep. Very cautiously we crawled up the dividing ridge and peeped over the edge. There on the front side of the gully not more than one hundred and fifty yards away were nine sheep, two of them being old rams. This time we had big game rifles with us, and after resting a moment or two to let nerves steady and to recover breath, and having decided in whispers which animal each should fire at, we took careful aim and at the word of command both fired. My shot was a bit too far back to more than stagger the sheep, but the second shot, properly placed behind the shoulder, did the trick. Bob only needed to expend one cartridge for his bullet struck his animal in the neck severing his cervical vertebrae. The rest of the band dashed off up the slide rocks and in a moment were climbing what looked to be a smooth and almost vertical rock wall without foothold for even a fly. When half way up the cliff they stopped on a ledge some three hundred yards distant, and there they remained, watching us while we went up to the dead rams, measured, and admired them. The two animals were fine specimens and might have been twins, for their measurements were practically identical, the horns being 6½ inches in circumference at the base 40½ inches in length along the outside curve of the horn, and 23½ inches between the tips. Once more the camera was where it should not have been, for we found it had been left in the dinner pail. I now got my first lesson in skinning big game. This operation successfully concluded we took a last look at the bunch of sheep still on the cliff and made our way down to the horses. Being hungry after our exertions, I made a fire in the bed of a creek while Bob returned to the sheep and cut some chops from the carcasses. On his return we had a meal consisting of wild sheep chops cooked on a hot stone before the fire, tea made in bush fashion, by first putting the tea into a pail of cold creek water, which was then

heated to near the boiling point, and bread and butter. While smoking a pipe and looking up the mountain side to the north my eyes were attracted to a small white spot, about three hundred feet above the creek, on the face of a big buttress of large red rocks. Thinking, however, that it was merely a piece of snow, I paid little attention to it at first; until that patch began to move. Quickly drawing Bob's attention thereto and getting out the glasses he examined it, announcing that the snow patch was an exceptionally fine old billy goat feeding on the ledges. We decided that his life should be spared, but afterwards were sorry, for though we each secured two goats (the legal allowance) none were as fine specimens as this old gentleman who was wandering on the sheep grounds.

Thus ended our first sheep hunt, in what I believe is the best sheep country in the West. It were too long a story to narrate the details of the balance of that holiday, suffice it to say that we secured two more fine rams in addition to four goat.

### DAYS OFF—FISHING WITH FLIES FOR TROUT

The most important thing in fly fishing is proper tackle and proper casting. The choice of flies is a secondary matter so long as they are quiet in tone, small in size, similar to the natural flies in the waters of the Eastern and Middle States.

In the choice of a rod that will exactly fit the angler, it is a matter of experienced selection; a large-framed, long-armed man, can wield with greater ease a long, heavy rod than a smaller man, so that it is best to change till one is procured that is just right. A medium-sized man will handle with good effect a rod of 10 feet long, weighing 7 ounces, made of split bamboo—or even a steel rod is a weapon I have used with good effect to force the fly, and play a fish in a satisfactory manner. The best reel is made entirely of rubber, or aluminum and rubber, with only a strong, single click, without any complicated gearing that is likely to get out of order. On a small river 75 feet wide—more or less—the line need not be more than 150 feet long and it should be fine, of even thickness throughout. The best line I know is the oiled silk, extra finish, mist color "Kingfisher brand." To my mind the tapered line has no advantages. I prefer it fine throughout, so that I can take it off the spool and reverse it to get the best out of both ends. For the very clear water of these mountain streams you cannot get a leader of gut too fine. It should be 8 feet long and tapered; the second fly should be 32 inches from the end fly, and from the second fly to the upper fly a distance of 30 inches. The two upper snells should be two and a half inches long from the eye of the hook to the leader, and the snells must match the leader exactly. The leader I describe is an English Cummin's leader, used in fishing waters where trout are plentiful, but very, very wary.

Don't believe people who tell you that to cast 100 feet is essential; it is not good trout fishing, because so much line out prevents an immediate strike when fish rise to the fly. It is much better fly fishing to creep up stealthily 50 feet nearer, then cast 50 feet to the fish in that you will have complete control over it, quicker action and more certain to embed the hook, as well as an easy matter to stop the fish from getting under snags. Even with a big two-pound trout, a hundred feet of line out is a nuisance to manager. The first dash of a big fish requires 25 feet more line out, and with fine leaders, small hooks, it is ten to one but what the fish gets off with so much cumbersome line and lack of control.

Tournament casting and actual fishing to hook a wild trout are too opposite things. There is no question but any angler who is patiently industrious to practice, may attain the honor of champion caster. The same patience devoted to acquiring a knowledge of the habits of trout, the study of their food—especially flies on the water at different seasons, is of infinitely more service to fill the creel, and is the source of much greater pleasure. You are never guilty of everlastingly calling the attention of your angling friends to that "superb cast" which does not land a fish—and particularly if you lack their skill. Don't emulate them, go on bagging trout at close quarters, even if they succeed in forcing their flies 500 feet away.

For the Pennsylvania and Catskill Mountain trout, flies should be tied on No. 9-to-12 size hooks. I like a slight neck bend, they hold fast to the tips. Also choose flies with thin bodies for May and June fishing; they should be quiet in tone, grey, black and brown, like the natural fly you see on the surface. Remember that the fish sees the fly's body from below easily at a depth of 6 or 8 feet, that is why the body of the fly is the most important part to exactly imitate. The cast is different in the waters of Northern Maine and Canada, which is usually a dark color; then the flies must be larger and brighter in color and allowed to sink, or they would not be observed by the fish. A safe cast of flies to begin fishing with is the end fly with grey wings, silver or light body with black hackle. The middle fly, brown speckled wings, orange hackle and dark body. Upper fly, a black gnat with thin body, and no hackle. Keep a mental record which fly gets the most fish, if such happens to either of the upper flies, change the best to the end of the cast; it is safer and easier to land a good fish on the end fly. Meanwhile keep your eyes open to notice the color and size of flies that are flitting over the surface. Remember that flies in the early season are most abundant at mornings from 9 to 11 and

a short time from sunset to dark. Trout feed till about an hour after dark, because the cold mist of night drives flies to cover, when they again wake after the sun is well up, about 9 a.m. During the night trout go to the bottom for food, or take a rest; therefore, a worm is more effective at night and early morning than flies. The most unproductive time of trout fishing is from before sunrise to 8 a.m., and high noon to sunset, simply because they are not feeding, or they are resting.

We will now step into the water to wade down stream. There is absolutely no advantage to fish up stream in quick running water. I fished the English River Dove last September and caught just as many trout and greyling down stream as up stream, in shallow as well as deep water. It is the English custom to fish up stream where the rivers are slow moving and deep, fishing from the banks of the river.

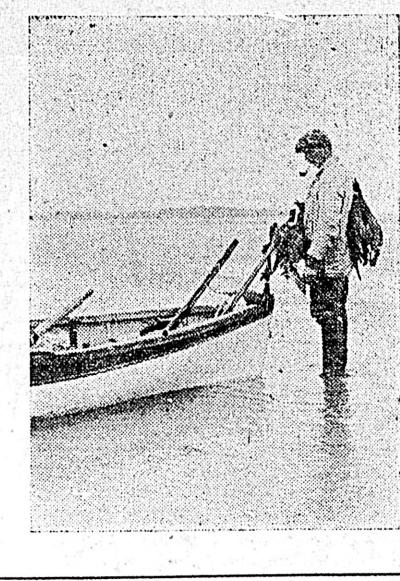
With us it would be impossible to fish and wade against the heavy flow of strong water in the streams here mentioned, unless fishing from the banks, which is not so effective, because from the middle it is easy to cover and have full control of the entire water on both sides; it is also of greater assistance to the amateur who is not a perfect caster in that the water flow carries the flies with a little judicious manipulation, to the most likely spots where trout lie. There is also much less chance to entangle the flies on trees and other obstructions. I always fish from the centre, if not too deep; when it is, I move off to the shallowest side, then cast right across the deeper runway and allow the flies to float down to the middle, moving the tip in a jerky way till it comes right back to my side of the stream. Trout are so exceedingly quick as to often hook themselves before the angler sees or feels them—they also sometimes visibly strike by flopping out of the water in a leisurely manner—but feeling that the steel is not meat, flick the hook out in a trice. In that short time they have closed their mouths, and it is at that time that a quick strike is effective. If the mouth is open when the strike is made the fly comes back when the strike is given and the fish goes his way—for a time. It is useless to let the flies lie still in one place, keep them forever on the move, either in recasting or fluttering them along the surface; and if the flies are not taken at the first cast, try another place unless you have seen them rising; at such time a few casts repeated may succeed. If a trout rises to a fly and misses—wait just a minute or so till it goes down to its usual place of observation to be again on the watch for your cast. Place your flies in circling eddies, runways, foot of falls—under and near all obstructions in the water, also the deepest parts of open rippling shallows.

When a fish is hooked, raise the tip, make no effort to curb the first rush outside of what the reel-click does, and keep your hands off the line, it is the most amateurish method I know, to have a long stretch of line dangling in the water to become entangled any moment with the rod or either limbs. Get control of the reel handle when the fish has gone some distance, then begin to reel in—if it will not come peacefully, follow it down stream, but stop it from running up stream even to almost breaking point in the tackle. The fish gains strength against the flow of water and becomes weakened much quicker along with the flow of water. If you are standing in deep water get out to the shallows in order to net and creel the fish with greater freedom; after the fish is reeled sufficiently close, place the net deep in the water facing its tail, then swoop it out and walk ashore in order to unhook it without danger of slipping back into the water.

Fly and worm fishing are very much alike; indeed the art of fishing with an angle for all fishes differ but slightly. All fish live to eat—take the lure upon that basis, and man, by many ingenious contrivances succeeds fairly well. But fly fishing soars far above other means as an art of catching fish. Some flies, notably those made and sold for 3 cents apiece in England, for both dry-fly and wet-fly fishing, when seen on or through the clear water, are wonderfully realistic and true to nature—furthermore, the wonder becomes a marvel how they are made, to be ruthlessly knocked about, chewed and even swallowed—to yet retain their perfect form and color.

Insect life in its varied forms, constitute the major portion of the food for mountain trout, and the rapid water requires constant activity on the part of trout to secure their food, which is the sole cause of their gamy qualities. The Willowemoc is remarkably free from coarse fishes, like dace, chub, suckers, or eels, and minnows are not abundant. The case is very different with the Beaver Kill—it's sister river—into which it flows. The latter river is full of these coarse fish, in addition to a growing supply of black bass; all, however, are very gamey by reason of the rapid flow of water. On more than one occasion I have had big chub, over a pound in weight, leap above the surface three times when captured on the fly. There is no objection to their presence, except that they consume the food that trout could and would eat. The repeated statements of various writers that brown trout are dull and listless fighters has been the reverse of my experience with them. They are just as bold and vigorous to resist capture as the speckled trout, though I prefer to capture the latter when of fair size.

The foregoing statements are made with, I trust, pardonable confidence; they are not made from the writings of others, or taken from government reports, but from the experience of 26 years at close quarters with fresh water game fishing—not annual two-week hazard vacation, but some seasons of continuous fishing from early April to end of Septem-



## Sportsman's Calendar

MAY

Trout-fishing good this month EVERYWHERE.  
Steelheads still running in certain rivers.  
A run of small silver salmon or cohoes comes in May.  
Geese and brant may still be shot.

### PASSING COMMENTS

At the time of writing there is no game warden resident in Victoria, and there are abundant reasons why the place left vacant by the late warden, who has handed in his resignation, should be filled without delay. The birds are breeding and the cock blue grouse are hooting to advertise their whereabouts to the unscrupulous with the .22 rifle and the brazen law-breaker with the shotgun, which ie abuses by using it to kill birds sitting in and out of season. The fish-hog is abroad in the land and the trout of less than the legal length of six inches are suffering. Complaints come in frequently of nets used in our best trout streams without let or hindrance, and we are waiting impatiently to see the promises put into effect of more consideration given to the protection of our small game.

The recent fine weather has been all in favor of the fisherman, and some very good baskets have been reported from Cowichan Lake, Koksilah, Sooke, and other well-known resorts. Trout have been taking the fly well in Prospect Lake in the mornings, as reported by a resident of that district. These fish are some of the best on the Island both for the table and for the hook, and the stock seems to be holding out wonderfully well, considering some of the methods of catching them in vogue, the salmon spoon reflector with the worm behind it being the favorite bait of so many who frequent this water.

If the rumor is true that an attempt has been made to get catfish introduced into Cowichan Lake, this constitutes a serious offence against all sportsmanship and a menace to the existence as such of one of the finest playgrounds of the game fish fisherman to be found anywhere in the world. The lake is so large, that, so long as the breeding grounds of the trout are protected, there will be good trout fishing to be had there for many a generation. Cowichan is a name famous now wherever there are keen fishermen, in both the old world and the new, possibly even better known and appreciated by Old Country fishermen than by Canadians, and to deliberately attempt to ruin the trout fishing by the introduction of these beastly creatures would be a crime which should be heavily punished. There is an ever-present fear that they will find their way there anyhow, now that Shawinigan is full of the pests, but every precaution should be taken to render this as unlikely as possible.

### CATFISH AND COWICHAN

To the Sporting Editor:  
Dear Sir—Having read Col. Prior's letter re catfish being transplanted from Shawinigan lake to the Cowichan river and lake, I must inform him and the general fishing public that the catfish are already in the Cowichan river, having seen two caught just below the E. & N. railway bridge and one at Sahtlam, two years ago. I presume they came from Somenos lake, which is full of them, having been put there some four or five years ago from Shawinigan lake. I may also say that I saw the party put the first seven catfish into Shawinigan lake. Notwithstanding the fact, there is still good fly-fishing to be had at the present time in Shawinigan.

M. A. WYLDE.

"Pape, what is a safety match?" Mr. Henpecked (looking carefully round to see if his wife is within hearing)—"A safety match, son, is when a bald-headed man marries an armless woman."



Lord Kitchener is back again in England. Lord Roberts met him at the dock and the two great generals drove off together.

The damage caused by the frost and snow to the cotton and other southern crops has not been nearly so great as was at first feared.

A little girl in Alberni, named Elizabeth Moore, was burned to death last week. She upset the lamp on the bed and set fire to the bedclothes. The poor little one suffered terribly.

The boys will find it very interesting during the holidays to watch what goes on in the waters near Victoria. There are many strange and beautiful plants and animals on the rocks and beaches.

The work of the Jordan River Power Plant is going on at a good rate and it is hoped it will be in operation by the end of the year. There are 250 men at work there now and more will soon be wanted.

The Vancouver Island Development League sent descriptions of the island far and wide last year. But they are not satisfied yet and if their plans are carried out there will be very few parts of the world that will not hear of the advantages it offers settlers.

It is reported that the little son of the young King of Spain and his English wife, Queen Victoria, is an invalid. The poor little boy, hardly more than a baby, has been taken to Germany to see if the doctors there, many of whom are very skillful, can cure him.

The House of Commons at Ottawa has finished its work for this year and the members have gone home. The session, which is the second since the election, has been a very long one. It will be remembered for having passed the Naval Bill. But little besides of importance was done in the way of law-making.

The people of both Portugal and Spain are discontented. The government of the country is not good and instead of trying to improve it by putting good men in place of the bad or useless members of parliament, a number of rash speakers are advising the people to kill those who have displeased them.

Mr. H. N. Burwell, an engineer from Vancouver, is going out to find out all he can about Sooke Lake. He will test the water and find out what will be the cost of bringing it to town. It is greatly to be hoped that before the summer is over it will be known where this city, which is growing very fast, will get all the pure water it needs.

Many boys have learned to waste money in pool rooms and a law has been passed forbidding them to enter these or billiard rooms. Not many boys who spend their evenings in these places grow up to be manly, useful citizens. While there is swimming, rowing and out-door sports for the lads this fine weather they need not envy the men who choose to spend their afternoons and evenings in these places of amusement.

When Champlain found his way across the peninsula between the Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario he little dreamed that machinery could be found powerful enough or engines clever enough to make a waterway through the tract of land he found so hard to traverse. This has not been done yet, but there is little doubt that some day the enterprise, costly as it must be, will be accomplished.

The study of tides and currents is a very important, as well as a difficult one. It is being carried on with great care by the Canadian department of Marine and Fisheries. This summer new stations for observations will be established at Seymour Narrows and there are men now working at Prince Rupert, Port Essington, Port Simpson and Rivers Inlet. Tables

# A Page for the Young Folks

ent no shipyards where warships can be built. However, tenders will be called for at once and if there are not men here who can design and superintend the building of ships they will come here from the great ship building yards in England or Scotland. This will be a new industry in Canada, for at present all the great railroad and steamship companies have their big vessels built in the motherland. This thing of making a navy is a very serious and important one and much time and thought and money will be spent on it before it will be ready to defend the shores of Canada or to assist the mother country in time of need.

The Hon. Mr. Fielding is Finance Minister of Canada. His work is to plan how the money is to be raised for carrying on Canada's business and on what it must be spent. This work is very difficult and to do it well a man must be an excellent business man. The man who does this work cannot make a great fortune for himself. He gets a good salary but a cabinet minister cannot occupy a small house and live in a quiet way. Throughout Canada there are many people who admire the way Mr. Fielding has done his work. A few days ago they presented him with a purse containing \$120,000. Mr. Boyce, one of the mem-

bers, found fault a few days ago with the presentation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier assured him and the House that the money had been given by private men and not by those who could in any way gain by favors from the government. A present was given to Sir John Macdonald's wife, near close of her husband's life, which was spent in the service of his country. Men of both parties agreed that this was a fitting acknowledgement of the debt the country owed the old statesman. But it is, perhaps, better than few such presents should be made. It would be better to pay the cabinet ministers a higher salary than to offer a gift which give rise to suspicion.

A Japanese Prince, very highly esteemed in his own land, spent a few hours in Victoria on April 27th. This was Prince Tokugawa Iesato, whose ancestors were for many generations the real rulers of Japan. In 1868, just one year after the Canadian Confederation was formed, there was a great change in the government of this island kingdom. The nobles who had really ruled it for a long time lost their power. The Mikado became Emperor not only in name but in truth. A parliament was formed consisting of two houses and Japan took a new place among the nations of the world.

Her young men went to Europe and the United States to be educated. Colleges were opened in Japanese cities where teachers from other countries taught Japanese boys the learning of the West. New manufactures were introduced, while old industries were carried on and improved. Japan ships brought the products and manufacture of their country, all over the world. Then the war with China drew the eyes of western people to the wonderful progress the country had made. But the result of this war did not satisfy the ambitions and patriotic nation. New battleships were made, the army was drilled and soldiers enlisted. Then followed the war with Russia, ending in a great Japanese victory. All this has happened in the lifetime of this prince who by change of government lost the leadership of the nobles. He is forty-seven years old and was among the first to be educated in England. When twenty-eight years ago, he passed through America on his way to Japan, it was a strange thing to hear and see a Japanese educated as an English gentleman and wearing English dress. Now there are many thousands as learned as he and it was only his high rank and his interesting history that distinguished Prince Tokugawa from visitors who arrive from Japan on almost every boat.

I observe that fire-horses, while standing in their stalls, keep their ears pricked up. I think this is because they wish to hear the alarm quickly.—Thelma Lees.

I have noticed that chauffeurs always blow the horn of the automobile when turning corners. I concluded that they blow the horn for fear they might chance to run over people.—Andrew Smillie.

I have noticed that the leaves of some trees are not as stiff as others of their kind. I think this must be because they have not as good soil as the others and as the whole tree must have some food there cannot be as much provided for the leaves as for the leaves on the other trees.—Irene Wagner.

I noticed that a sun-flower always turns its head towards the sun. I think this is the reason why it gets its name.—Marjorie Hirst.

I noticed among the debris of a building that has been burnt, a lot of iron all bent and twisted. I was told this was caused by the firemen pouring cold water when it was very hot.—Erva Marwick.

When any plant is put in the dark it grows towards the sun. The reason for this is, the sun makes the leaf green which helps to nourish the plant.—Curtis Dean.

While looking across the Straits, I saw smoke, then I saw the masts and funnel. The nearer it came I saw the hull of a boat. I think this is because the world's round.—Gertrude Murray.

I observed that when iron is left outside it rusts. The cause is that it is oxidizing.—Charlotte Miles.

I observed a gas coming from the fire one night. It was not like smoke so I concluded it was carbon-dioxide going off from the wood.—Henry Gosse.

I observed that moving pictures have a peculiar dazzling effect. This is due to the continual wear of the films.—Freda Watt.

On Sunday evening I noticed that the sky looked as if it were flat instead of being in arch. I could not understand this at first but afterwards I saw that the flat look was due to the fact that most of the clouds were strata clouds.—Agnes McC. Stewart.

I observed that a feather has little hairs on the strands. This I think is to hold the feather together.—Kenneth McLean.

On touching some nettles I got a rash on my hand which stung, and on squeezing the same, they did not leave any mark. I conclude from this that they must have some fine points on the leaves which when squeezed hard broke off.—A Jones.

**Peter and the Blackbird**  
Peter Patch, one bright May morning,  
In the garden went to play,  
While a blackbird on a tree-top  
Piped a joyous roundelay—  
"Peet-peet-peeter!" Peet-peet  
peeter!

Here's a morning few could match!  
Show me sunlight, brighter,  
sweeter.  
Peet-peet-peeter Patch!"

Peter Patch was smiling gaily  
Till a bee came buzzing by,  
Then with frowns of dreadful darkness,  
Peter Patch began to cry.

Sang the blackbird, "Tweet-tweet  
tweeter!"  
What a shocking thing to see!  
Do not, p-i-o-n-e-e, my dearest Peter,

Look like that at me!"

Soon the cloud of sorrow passing,  
Peter Patch grew less forlorn,  
Till, by chance, his little finger  
Ran against a rose's thorn.

Then the blackbird heard his whimpers;  
Peeped in wonder from the tree;  
"Don't," he cried; "oh, dearest Peter,

Speak like that to me!"

But the wailing still grew louder,  
Till, on peace and comfort bent,  
From the tree-top fled the blackbird,  
Piping sharply as he went—

"Tut-tut-tut, now! Check that weeping!

What a noise for such a seratine!  
Courage would be more in keeping;  
Peet-peet-peeter Patch."

John Lea, in Little Folks,

**His Degree**  
His people call him "Our Bobby, M. S."  
Not Master of Science, oh no!  
Perhaps he will get that degree later on.

Or a B. A., Ph. D.—or so!  
He never goes ponting about in the house;

Always happy as happy can be,  
And smiling—he never was known to have "sulks."

That's why he's the M. S. degree!  
You've guessed it—though living off hundreds of miles?

No! Well, then—it's just Bobby, Master of Smiles—Albert F. Caldwell.

**A Bird that Cannot Fly**

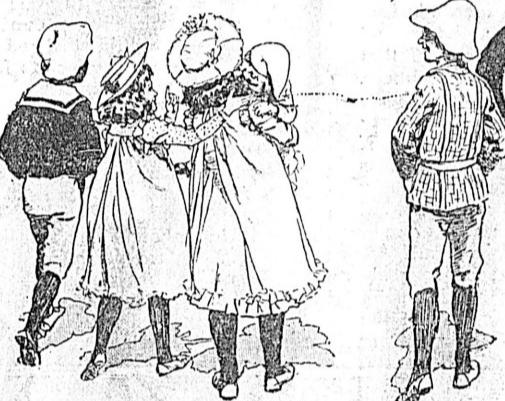
Did you ever hear of a bird that cannot fly. In the islands of New Zealand the kakapo lives on the ground. It goes about by night, and has a green coat with markings of black and yellow, so that one of its names is the night parrot. It is a bird about as large as a raven. The nest is only a hole in the ground.—The Mayflower.

**Regarding Bad Company**

The Bible says:  
"Avoid it."  
"Pass it by."  
"Turn from it."  
"Pass away from it."

Bad company cannot hurt us unless we forget these maxims. Solomon wisely warns against the evil companionship.

## Our Lookout Club



have been made of the waters in the Gulf of Georgia and the waters on the Coast which are of the greatest use to mariners.

July 1st, 1815, will be a great day in the United States if present plans are carried out. It is expected that ships will on that day sail through the Panama Canal. President Taft asks the people of the United States to place strong fortifications there, and to begin at once.

Judge Lampman was, some time ago, appointed a commissioner to discover if the members of the Police Board had taken money from people who were breaking the laws. Mayor Morley, Mr. Bishop and Mr. Tait form the board. Judge Lampman's decision is that no member of the board has made any unlawful gain from his office.

The Minister of Public Works of Manitoba, Hon. Robert Rogers, Aldermen of Regina and William McKinzie, president of the Great Northern railroad, with a party of distinguished Englishmen, celebrated the arrival of the Royal Edward in London a short time ago. This fine ship will bring seven hundred emigrants to Canada. She sails on May 12th for Prince Rupert.

Vancouver had a noted visitor last week. J. J. Hill, the great railroad manager and builder, spent a few hours there. He was delighted with the progress of the city and all of Western Canada. Mr. Hill is not an old man, for all his seventy-three years, he has seen wonderful changes in all the country west of the Rocky Mountains and he has had a large share in making them.

It is a long time now since two of the first Canadian missionaries, the Gordon brothers, from Prince Edward Island, were killed and eaten by the cannibals of Europe in the South Pacific. A few days ago two American missionaries belonging to the same church met the same dreadful fate at Savage Island, one of the Tonga group. The names of these Christian martyrs were Horatio Hopkins and Hector McPherson.

People are coming to Victoria from every direction and many are staying here. Some of these are very rich men who will build fine stores and other places of business as well as beautiful homes. Others have not much money. But rich or poor all are welcome who have industry and enterprise. The man who is building a little cottage this summer may in a few years be a rich man. If he is honest and industrious and kind he and his family will be happy, which after all, is better than being wealthy.

A very old gentleman, Mr. Joseph Westrop Carey, passed away during the last week in April. Mr. Carey came to America when he was only a boy of fifteen, but before that time he had learned how to survey land. He did much work during the early settlement of California, as well as other parts of the United States and in this Province. He was mayor of Victoria and one of the first farmers in the neighborhood. The Carey Road will for many years to come recall the name of this fine old gentleman, who did much for Victoria.

Last week the property owners along the Dallas Road met and decided to pave the road, lay sidewalks and place lamps from the Dallas Hotel to Beacon Hill park. Alderman Langley wants the city to pass a bylaw to raise \$50,000 to keep the banks from wasting away any farther, if the people along the road do the part. Everyone in Victoria ought to be ready to do this for Beacon Hill belongs to us all. To save its shores and those of the cemetery we should be willing to pay anything in reason. The government has promised to give \$25,000 towards this work if the citizens do their part. We must always remember that neither the city nor government has any money to spend except what the people give it.

Three million dollars has been voted for the beginning of the Canadian navy. The first thing that will be done is to train boys to the service. For this purpose the Nobe will be stationed at Halifax. This is not a bad plan for ships without men to command and men there would be of very little use. Ten ships are to be built in Canada but there are at pres-

ent no shipyards where warships can be built. However, tenders will be called for at once and if there are not men here who can design and superintend the building of ships they will come here from the great ship building yards in England or Scotland. This will be a new industry in Canada, for at present all the great railroad and steamship companies have their big vessels built in the motherland. This thing of making a navy is a very serious and important one and much time and thought and money will be spent on it before it will be ready to defend the shores of Canada or to assist the mother country in time of need.

Most of the observations this week show care and thought. One is published without a name. Will the owner send in the name next week with a new observation. It is hoped the Juniors will do as well next week and that each week from this till the close of the contest will show that the Seniors are improving.

**Senior—No. 6**

I have observed that on the whale's back there are barnacles, they are also on the bottom of ships. The reason for this is, the barnacles are first, little germs and when they fall on things of the sea they grow and settle there.—Margaret Wood.

I noticed while walking across the causeway that in one place the water looked dark, while in another it was light. I concluded that where it was dark the wind struck it. In squalls, where it was light I concluded that it was not struck by the squalls of wind.—James Pottinger.

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I noticed that they are building in addition to the Empress Hotel. This is because they require more room to accommodate those who visit Victoria and wish to stop at the Empress hotel.—E. Cavin.

I noticed that the stalks of some lilies are reddish in color, some green and some partly green and partly red. I concluded from this that the color varies according to the amount of sunshine they received.—Muriel Harman.

I noticed that some lilies have a lot of brown on the back of their petals, while others have hardly any. I think that the lilies with most brown on have been out in the sun longer, while the others have grown in the bushes.—Ethel Banner.

I have observed that the fuse in people's houses is made up of very soft stuff. This is because it will burn up if there is a short circuit instead of blowing the lights out.—Norah Edwards.

I noticed a fruit tree that bears a number of blossoms, but there was no fruit on the tree. I concluded the reason was that the Thrush come and eat the pistils and stamens.—Willie Smith.

I observed that the steps in the middle of the causeway that are under water when the tide is in have all gone to pieces. I do not know what the reason is because cement is supposed to get hard when under water.—Violet Fowkes.

I noticed that when the telephone wires are put up they are very tight, but after a long time they become loose, this is, I think, from the wind and the bad weather.—Heber Jones.

I have been told that it is easier to travel across the desert with a camel than with a horse. I think this is because a camel has split hooves and does not sink in the sand, can carry a very heavy load and needs water all wash out.—Greta Greenwood.

I have observed that on the telegraph poles that there are little chips out of the poles. I suppose that these are put there by the men who climb up the poles with little sharp points of steel strapped on the foot.—A. Cuthbert.

I noticed that the Pemberton building is made of iron, concrete, stone and brick. I suppose this material is used because it wears longer and is fireproof.

I have noticed if you take green wild tulip buds and put them in the house to come out without any sun they will turn green. I concluded that was because they didn't have any sun.—Mildred Cuthbert.

I have noticed that some people wear long trains on their dresses. I guess this is to sweep the streets.—Frances MacQuarie.

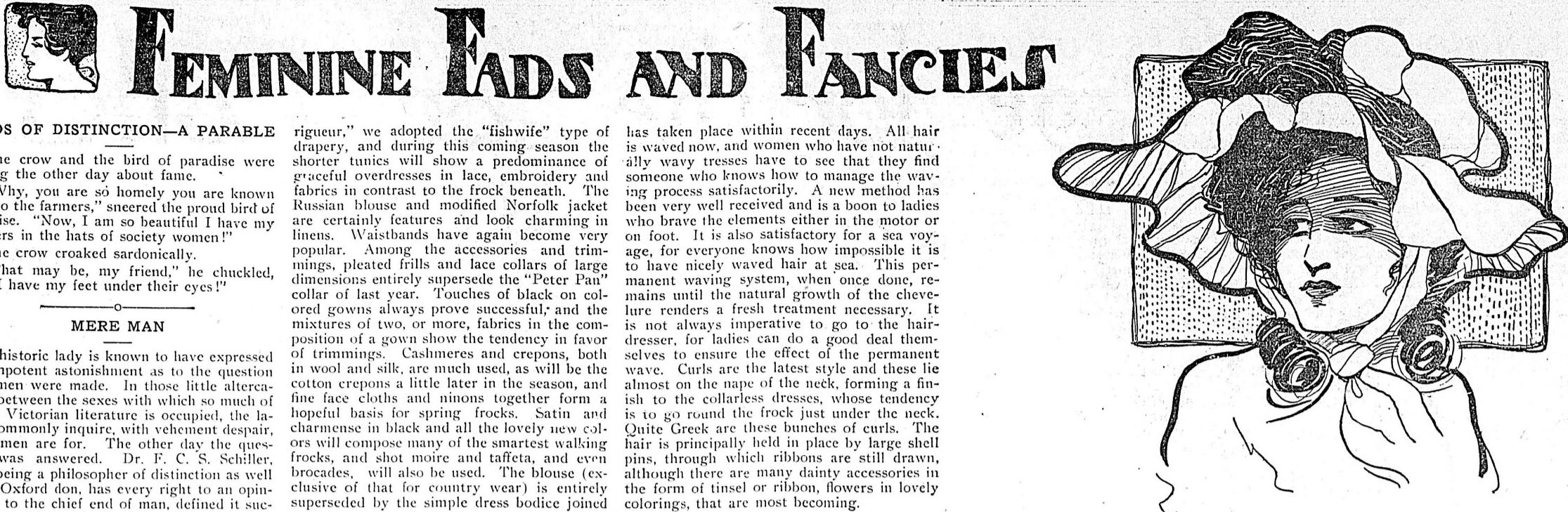
I observed that the sheep dog has a very tough skin, I think this is so that he can defend the sheep from the wolf, and the wolf cannot bite him.—Madge Durfek.

I notice that some people wear long trains on their dresses. I guess this is to sweep the streets.—Frances MacQuarie.

I have observed that before a wind storm that the clouds always drift very quickly across the sky. I think that is because it is windy in the clouds before it is on earth.—Agnes Stewart.

I noticed that kangaroos have short legs in the front and long ones at the back. I think this is so that they can leap and jump better.—Gladys Graham.

I noticed that some waves coming from a boat have one end of the waves reach the shore first. I think this is because the boat is going on an oblique course.—Valdemar Bendix.



# FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES

## BIRDS OF DISTINCTION—A PARABLE

The crow and the bird of paradise were talking the other day about fame.

"Why, you are so homely you are known only to the farmers," sneered the proud bird of paradise. "Now, I am so beautiful I have my feathers in the hats of society women!"

The crow croaked sardonically.

"That may be, my friend," he chuckled, "but I have my feet under their eyes!"

## MERE MAN

A historic lady is known to have expressed her impotent astonishment as to the question why men were made. In those little altercations between the sexes with which so much of minor Victorian literature is occupied, the ladies commonly inquire, with vehement despair, what men are for. The other day the question was answered. Dr. F. C. S. Schiller, who, being a philosopher of distinction as well as an Oxford don, has every right to an opinion as to the chief end of man, defined it succinctly: "A man's final duty is to re-make himself by slow, well-considered steps," or, as a commentator might put it, man exists in order to get himself made different.

It is obvious that this theory accords closely with the teaching of religion. One might go further and declare that it is, however surprising in form, nothing but the best kind of common sense. If we are here to make the best of things, and ourselves, we must use all our endeavors to make things and ourselves much better than they are, or we. And so by slow degrees we transmute the dictum of the philosopher into placid platitudes, which everyone will feel justified in thinking of no importance. But this is unkind and unfair. Even this familiar platitude has its value, if you will only take the trouble to think about it. For it implies the revolutionary command, "Thou shalt not be self-satisfied." There are indeed people for whom that ordinance has no value. Unfortunately they are the only people who can be counted on to obey it; and they are not a majority.

Most of us know them—earnest, diffident souls, always hard at work trying to make things easier for someone else, always blaming themselves if things go wrong. They are probably the salt of the earth, but they can be uncommonly exasperating. There is in all the complicated affairs of life no more difficult situation to deal with than that which confronts you, when one of these dear, noble saints persists in excusing the offender at her own expense, and will not allow him the merciless justice you would teach him not to trade on other people's self-sacrifice.

There is a good deal of wisdom in the cynic who declared that the great obstacle to the improvement of the world was not the sinners, but the saints. So long as many a home contains a woman of infinite kindness, who believes that neither her husband nor her children can do any wrong—so long as many a woman is married to a man who will condone all her piccadilloes and suffer gladly all her tempers; so long as selfish folks can find friends who will endure all things for the sake of friendship, just so long the disease of self-satisfaction will claim countless victims. No one—let us not try to slur over the ugly fact—no one suffering from self-satisfaction will ever be able to make himself different; that is to make the best of himself. If we use the masculine pronoun for simplicity, we should remember it stands for both sexes. We began with the iniquities of men, but that was merely a fantasia by way of overture. When the philosopher speaks of man's duty to re-make himself, he means that it is woman's duty too. For no philosopher could treat of one sex as a thing apart. He knows that the woman of every age have often speaking the men they deserve.

Now all this, you may say, is merely a plea for hardness of heart, a thing in itself detestable and not likely to be a remedy for any of the evils of mankind. If we are all at all times to be playing the part of candid friend, pointing out each other's misdeeds and assuring each other that for our misfortunes we have only ourselves to think, suicide would be the rage. But we need not leap from one extreme to the other.

It is, of course, unfortunate that the people who will be most eager to take this prescription of justice without too much mercy, are the very people who stand in no need of it, who are already stupidly hard and inconsiderate. But everything in this world is capable of being misused. If we abide by the Golden Rule, that no one has a right to be self-satisfied, and that it is the truest kindness to save our friends from that sin, and a sacred duty not to fall into it ourselves, we shall not go so very far wrong.

## GOWNS AND GOSSIP

Everyone is anxiously looking for something new in the programme of "La Mode"—some startling novelty, for instance, in coats and skirts, or in frocks. The leading couturières, however, do not change with the suddenness that the uninitiated in the mysteries of fashion fondly hope and imagine! The evidence of a gradual and deliberate evolution is noticeable at every season of the year. This deliberation is most remarkable in the fidelity to the long graceful lines of the past season, though we observe the advent of drapery over the sheath-like foundations. First we had the Grecian peplum for our long evening gown; then gradually, as the short skirts became "de

rigueur," we adopted the "fishwife" type of drapery, and during this coming season the shorter tunics will show a predominance of graceful overdresses in lace, embroidery and fabrics in contrast to the frock beneath. The Russian blouse and modified Norfolk jacket are certainly features and look charming in linens. Waistbands have again become very popular. Among the accessories and trimmings, pleated frills and lace collars of large dimensions entirely supersede the "Peter Pan" collar of last year. Touches of black on colored gowns always prove successful, and the mixtures of two, or more, fabrics in the composition of a gown show the tendency in favor of trimmings. Cashmeres and crepons, both in wool and silk, are much used, as will be the cotton crepons a little later in the season, and fine face cloths and ninons together form a hopeful basis for spring frocks. Satin and charmeuse in black and all the lovely new colors will compose many of the smartest walking frocks, and shot moire and taffeta, and even brocades, will also be used. The blouse (exclusive of that for country wear) is entirely superseded by the simple dress bodice joined



Two Simple Yet Effective Gowns

## to the skirt and worn with coats of the same material. Many of the silk and satin coats are unlined and form part of the "costume complet." It is rather amusing to know that nearly every smart woman is wearing a straight heel to her boots. This no doubt comes from the fashion for pedestrianism. The cult of the figure is in the air, and the cult of the complexion still more so, and consequently exercise is the order of the day. I am sure our mutual cousins would no more miss their daily walk than she would fly over the moon. It is a very gentle form of exercise, and you would not have thought that it could conduce so much to her welfare, but I notice that even her desire to add something under a cubit to her stature has given way before the fashion for the straight heel, and I see her in very sporting looking boots with cloth tops and a row of little buttons up the side. The cold winds have played havoc with many complexions, so that more than usual care is required to restore the soft bloom and smooth appearance of the skin. Nothing does this better than a course of massage, which ought to be very delicately done by an expert who has learned the exact movement of every muscle. Many people prefer electric massage, both for hair and complexion, and there is no doubt that this mode of treatment has some special virtue that renders it more valuable in specific cases than the rubbing of supple fingers. Whether a woman is in a position to have a course of treatment from time to time or not, she can do a great deal herself by the application of a good cream. The regular use, too, of a pure powder that adheres is imperative. It forms a protection against the cold winds or the burning of the sun. A distinct alteration in the modes of dressing the hair

## SERVANT PROBLEM—A SOLUTION

Everywhere one hears the same complaint, that servants are not to be found for love or money, that, in spite of the increasing wages, with the prospect of a more comfortable home and better food than they can obtain in any other career, girls of the working classes elect to remain from morn till eve in the unhealthy atmosphere of an over-heated shop, or to slave (perhaps for a mere pittance) at some mechanical labor, rather than don the cap and apron of the much-valued cook, or housemaid.

There must be some deeper reason for this than sheer perversity (one cannot lightly accuse a whole class of this folly) and it really seems as if the trend of modern feeling were against the existence of two distinct households under one roof.

Meanwhile, the impossibility of finding competent service renders the life of the present-day woman when she belongs to what is called, with cruel irony, the "leisured class," a perpetual worry, and unending misery; many families exist in a haphazard way, the reverse of comfortable; and the expensive restaurant dinner has become of late years increasingly popular.

The family residential club, which has found favor in America offers one solution of the difficulty; and appears far more deserving of attention, as it is mainly designed for people of moderate incomes.

All that it means is the addition to a block of flats of a large general dining-room and kitchen, and the employment, in common, of a sufficient staff of servants to do the work of the whole establishment.

Such a system practically entails less expense on the residents of the flats that the ar-

rangements of paying separately for food and service, instead of contributing to the common fund.

They ought in this way to receive better value for their money, as the catering for a small family is never easy, and it is notoriously easier to buy food cheaper in large quantities than in small.

Of course a thoroughly reliable cook-housekeeper would have to be appointed, a post that might be filled to advantage by some lady living in the place, and a balance sheet would be published twice a year.

Or there is still the other plan of trusting the kitchen department to some caterer, first binding him down to a fixed and moderate tariff, but this does not work out quite so satisfactorily in the end, and of course he would be obliged to make it worth his while.

Every morning, in such an establishment, the club servants would be obliged to go round to each flat to do the necessary work; no more, if as much, being left for mistress and daughter, than generally fall to their lot in the ordinary household!

At the same time orders would be issued, the menu submitted, and, if desired, a special arrangement could be made for dinner or luncheon to be served, at a small additional cost, in one's own apartments.

Needless to say, each flat would be furnished with its own small kitchen, for it is scarcely likely that among middle-class people a common breakfast and tea would find popular favor.

Owing to the impossibility of fixing an hour to suit everyone, they would entail extra service; while the preparation for two such simple meals could not be much of a tax on the energies of the household, especially as all the washing-up, etc., would be done by the club servants.

At the same time, in case people's economy overcame their public spirit, subscriptions to dinner and luncheon, or at least to one of these meals, would have to be made obligatory.

Naturally a club of this description would not be complete without both playroom and playground for the children, where, under efficient supervision, they could enjoy fresh air and exercise.

Co-operation makes many things possible, and the troubles of a mother, when her sole assistant is that nondescript creature known as the "nurse-housemaid," are seldom adequately realized.

Entertaining, which gives the much-needed spice to life, is another question which has to be considered.

A little dinner at a reserved table, with special dishes ordered for the occasion does not seem to present much difficulty, and would be infinitely more agreeable to the guests than the usual function, with cooked wife as the first course!

A reception-room, to be taken by the guests in turn on their own chosen days, seems an excellent method of giving teas; also there might be a small ball-room, which could be hired by such of the guests who might like to give a small dance, now and again, but all these additions must depend upon the amount of money which each family contributes to the common fund.

Even as it is, hospitality remains largely a matter of means, and club life does not in itself present any very serious difficulties or drawbacks to social aspirations.

In all such arrangements light and heating are bound to be shared in common, and the beloved, but dirty, open fire must needs fall a sacrifice!

Its worshippers will probably cry out that here is a notable disadvantage to the scheme, but as the present situation is fast growing untenable, a change of some sort will have to be made, and changes, even for the better, like a new pair of shoes, are scarcely ever comfortable until one has had time to become accustomed to them.

Another objection sure to be urged against the plan is that as servants are so scarce, such a club must be as impossible to maintain in comfort as the ordinary household, and that its supporters are bound to find themselves in the lurch some day because the cook has gone away in a "huff," or be obliged to clean their own boots, because the housemaid has disappeared!

But these are only imaginary difficulties.

There are two good reasons to prove this:

firstly, the servant required by a number of

households amalgamated, as it were, together would not be nearly so many as if each one employed its own separate staff; and, secondly, clubs have rarely much trouble in finding servants, because their hours are more regular, the life offers greater variety, and, as a maid shrewdly remarked the other day, "You are not so much under the mistress' thumb!"

The one supreme advantage, to my mind, in such a system is the opportunity it gives to many people of a much more varied and a fuller life than they have the leisure or the chance to enjoy at present.

How different the feelings of the poor, harassed wife of today, if, when her husband came home in the evening, she were able to don her prettiest frock, with its necessary accompaniment, her sweetest smile, and go with him to the big dining-room, leaving the children safely tucked up in bed, her mind undisturbed by dread of fire, or by what "Sarah" might do during her absence.

## LARGE FAMILIES

Large families—are they a curse or a blessing?

In these days people seem to think the former. The "quiver full" is getting rarer every day.

Where are the gloriously large families of a generation or so ago?

Time was when a family of six or seven was not reckoned above the average size. Now it is considered a very large one. A paltry (by comparison) two or three is far more usual and often there is an only child. Such a change may, or may not, be convenient and agreeable to the parents. But how about the children?

Of what are they deprived? What happiness do they miss? What chances of the best are taken from them? To the large families belong pleasures and privileges utterly unknown to those who have never experienced them.

To begin with the pleasures. What playmate in the world can equal a child's own brothers and sisters? They are always ready, always present, and understand the games and ways in a manner impossible to outsiders. Home made games are always the merriest, whether in the garden, schoolroom or nursery. Few toys are wanted in a family that is well furnished with children. Little ones and big ones play with each other. The unfortunate baby who has no playmate, no fellow-baby to kiss or pet except 'the little boy or girl in the glass' is indeed deserving of pity.

Education, too, goes on easily and imperceptibly when there are many children about. Younger ones learn from older ones all sorts of useful lessons, not only the moral lessons of unselfishness and fairness, but also a good deal of necessary knowledge, such as the first attempts at reading and writing. These are often made a play of in the nursery, where it is pretty to see an elder girl "pretending" school with the little ones, both learning more than they know.

It is still proverbial (for people have not yet had time to forget it) that large families get on better in the world as they grow up than small ones. The individuals that compose them have already had to put up with a certain amount of friction. They have not been spoiled and pampered as children are when they are scarce enough to become curiosities; neither are they fussed over so much in other ways. More freedom has been given them, and this is good.

Only children and children of very small families inherit of course more of their parents' worldly goods. At what a cost, however! They are deprived of the natural incentive to work. From the first the spur of necessity is wanting. There is not much character-making of the best sort about wealth that is inherited. No other ties are like the delightful relationship of brother to brother or sister to sister, of brothers and sisters to each other. So strong is the bond, so pure, so true. In after life what greetings so sweet as those of our old hearthmates?

"No distance breaks the tie of blood—  
Brothers are brothers evermore."

From the point of view of the children, mayhap, the dearth of large families is a misfortune,

# Buffalo Bill As He Is Today

There is no more prairie; the cowboy is becoming a myth; the Indian is getting to be a most uninteresting civilized person; they are irrigating the sagebrush desert and raising early spring vegetables where the mustang used to prance and the antelope roamed. In fact there is no Wild West left outside of Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, and to preserve that in the proper degree of wildness has become a serious problem. In consequence of these things I expected to find my old friend the Colonel cast down and sad. Herein I was disappointed.

The Colonel, like the other mighty hunter of the same title who is stirring things up a bit overseas, is a philosopher and an optimist. He ought to be, with a perspective of twenty-six years in the show business and a life of forty years on the fighting edge of the old frontier to look back upon. There has not been any rumpus with the Indians since Buffalo Bill quit fighting them and became a footlight and arena hero that amounted to much except the trouble at Pine Ridge, in '91, and then the Colonel was on the spot and at the right hand of General Nelson A. Miles as soon as a special train could bring him to the Sioux Agency.

The trouble subsided when he arrived; no another shot was fired. These are facts that you can construe them as you will. The Colonel did not tell me this; he is far too modest, and the historians are going to have a hard time in making him tell just how big a part he played in the upbuilding of the new West.

The passing of the years has not affected Buffalo Bill except to whiten the long curly hair, once shining, jet black. His form is as straight and soldierly as ever, his eye as keen as when it scanned the distant horizon for the red foeman in the days of old. His manner is a little more gentle, more deprecating, and there are few lines in his face that I have not seen there before, but he is still the beau ideal of a plainsman, every inch of him—a perfect picture of the type of man who won our great Western empire from the redmen.

\* \* \*

"When you go into a restaurant and order a porterhouse steak, don't you feel sorry you killed off all the buffalo in the old days?" I asked him, jokingly, after greeting and reminiscences had been exchanged.

"The price of beef is a trifl high, I do admit, but it would not be any cheaper if the buffalo still lived. On the contrary, if we had not killed the buffalo off there would be little beef today. It was the extermination of the herds of buffalo on the plains that made it possible to graze great herds of cattle over them.

"Killing off the buffalo also cut the Indians off from their principal source of food supply and brought them to terms. No, I cannot say that I have ever suffered any pangs of regret for the part I took in slaughtering buffalo. The passing of the buffalo herds of the West was ordained by the Almighty to make room for the cattle rancher and the farmer and to bring the civilization of the Indian."

"And the passing of the Indian?"

"That was the will of Providence, too. Civilization must advance and governments, institutions, human beings, animals, anything that stands in the path of progress and civilization must go down before its march. However, I do not think that the Indians are in need of any sympathy now. They have prospered exceedingly the last twenty years under the paternal care of the government. The Indians are today, per capita, the richest people in the whole world, and if they are not the happiest it looks as if they soon will be. Don't make any mistake about the Indians. They have been successfully civilized."

"Please do not civilize the Indians with the show; we need a few wild ones for educational purposes."

"And we had a job getting them, I can tell you. Major G. W. Lilley and Johnny Baker went out to the Sioux agency and made a canvass of the tribes. They were terribly discouraged at first. They found that most of the Brules and the Ogallalas were riding around in automobiles, the squaws were wearing Merry Widow hats, and the children were singing "Rings on Her Fingers and Bells on Her Toes." Finally they managed, by offering great financial inducements, to contract for a very choice lot of Indians.

"It is a fact, by thunder! that one chief of the Sioux has two motor cars and he is thinking of ordering another. I never saw so many automobiles in my life as I did at a Northern Nebraska county fair last fall. I counted four hundred and two."

"The only way the people out West are ever going to know what the West used to be is to go to the Wild West show."

"That's it. Our most curious and interested spectators have always been the Indians themselves. We could make a couple of weeks' stand at the big reservation any time. Every Indian on the reservation would come early to the show—"

"In automobiles?"

"But to see a buck Indian riding around in a touring car is not half as funny as to see one of our old time cow punchers driving a mowing machine. The cow punchers of the present use a pitchfork more than a six-shooter. Do you remember Broken Nose Pete, who used to ride our bucking bronchos? I saw him steering a plow near North Platte a few months ago. Poor old Pete! When I stopped and spoke to him, he said:

"What is the use Colonel, the only place they ride bronchos now is in a circus tent. I am getting old and want to settle down, and there is nothing else for a puncher to do these days except raise garden truck!"

"What is the matter with cattle raising, in view of the price of beef?"

"My boy, to raise cattle these days you must be a farmer. The whole situation is changed. There are no more big ranges left where large herds of cattle can be grazed; as they used to be in the old days, and even ten years ago.

"You cannot pasture your stock in the South during the winter and drive them North in the spring, as formerly! The whole cattle country is taken up with small ranches and farms, which are under cultivation.

"Every one of the old water holes where the big herds of cattle were driven in the Yellowstone, the Missouri, the Platte and the Big Horn valleys has been filled on. There is no public range left that will support a herd of cattle.

"The result of this settlement of the Western cattle country has made it necessary for every rancher to raise grain on which to feed his stock during the winter. It used to cost three or four dollars to raise a steer for market. Now it costs double that sum."

"And cattle seems to be getting as scarce as the buffaloes."

"I do not think there is any cause for worry about that. There will always be plenty of beef for everybody when new conditions are understood and things are adjusted to meet them. It is my experience in life that everything happens for the best."

"I remember as a little boy seeing Kit Carson, and hearing him say, when some one complained that all the game had been killed off east of the Missouri River, that 'for every wild animal killed there was a chicken, a hog and a cow in some barnyard to make up for it.'"

"What was the greatest frontiersman in American history, Colonel?"

"That is hard to say, there were so many. We really do not know much about Davy Crockett and Daniel Boone, except what was handed as tradition by word of mouth. Kit Carson was the greatest hunter, Indian fighter and guide in his day, and generally admitted to be. His achievements were the favorite stories at every camp fire on the frontier.

"The conditions under which Kit Carson lived were favorable to the development of such characters as his, and there were hundreds of plainsmen who have never been heard of who probably could do as he did, if given the opportunity."

"In my young days everything west of the Missouri was the Great American Desert. We had a few crude maps of the country, but we never relied on them. We carried a picture of the country in our heads, for we had grown up there, and knew every foot of it.

"If I had been taken by an airship and set down in any spot in Kansas, Nebraska or South Dakota in those days, during the night, when the sun rose I could tell exactly where I was and exactly which way to travel to reach any desired place. It was this knowledge of the country that made scouts invaluable in the work of fighting the Indians and settling the West, and it is because no one has a chance to learn the country as we did that the true scout has passed away from the plains, with the buffalo and the Indian.

"Men who grow up in the wilds acquire a wonderful bump of locality and sense of direction. No compass was ever used by the Indian or by the scout, and the Indians seem to know north, south, east and west by instinct even today. That Hawaiian scout, Frank Grouard, who was brought up by the Sioux from infancy, developed this instinct to even a greater extent even than the Sioux. He could tell the north with his eyes shut any time, day or night."

"And does not the passing of the old frontier ever make you feel a bit sad, Colonel?"

"On the contrary, I feel that I have been singularly blessed and favored in that Providence has permitted me to live through two generations and see this great, glorious Western country of ours transformed from wilderness into a beautiful agricultural country capable of supporting the entire population of the United States for centuries to come. You know that there was a greater advance in the last fifty years in the West than there was in the three hundred years that preceded and I have lived to see the beginning and the end of it while all the other frontiersmen who blazed the way fifty years ago are long since gone over the Great Divide. Yet every one of them did his share of the work and would have rejoiced to behold the results that have followed."

"Time has cast a glamor of romance over the old frontier days that they did not possess for those who lived through them. People like to hear tales of the wonderful hunting and the thrilling fights we went through, but start to tell of the hardships and privations that we all suffered and nobody cares to listen; yet our lives were about 90 per cent hardship and privation. The days of hunger? Oh, yes! there were times when we nearly starved! Buffalo and game were never so plentiful as in the story books, and we never cared to travel very far without provisions."

"Then there were the sleepless nights, when we were afraid to build a camp fire, or even to take our half-frozen fingers off the triggers of our rifles, and these nights would be followed by long days of thirst and fighting against an unseen foe. It was never the fun that the dime-novel-reading-boy thought it was."

"But I will say that having been born in the country and brought up to this kind of thing, we did not suffer from these hardships as much as men would today. The old frontiersman accepted physical privation as a matter of course in his life, and never grumbled or complained of his fate. Every one of the old

frontiersmen expected to be killed in a fight with his eternal foes, the Indians, some day, but on the theory that a live man is better than a dead one, they did not go courting death as some of our romancers would have us believe.

"It was the code of the Indian fighter to take no chance that was unnecessary. Daredevil bravery may be all, at times, very well for soldiers of some civilized nation, but it was always foolish on the frontier. What good would a scout be if he got killed every time he went out to have a look at the country in front?"—Colgate Baker, in the New York Review.

## LIVING ON RAW FOODS

For the past year, with one brief (and disastrous) intermission, the writer has been living upon a diet of nuts and fruits—with benefit to his condition so great as to be almost incredible. His wife and boy, aged seven, have been following the same regime with similar results. For the benefit of others who may care to try it I will outline the plan we follow:

I eat twice a day, the first time about three hours after rising and then seven hours after that. I eat an ounce or two of nuts, eating these first and chewing them carefully. Then I eat two or three very ripe bananas, a handful of some kind of dried fruit, and then all the fresh, juicy fruit I fancy I have a good deal of variety, but make it a rule not to eat more than four or five articles of food at any one meal. The staple articles of my diet are pine nuts, Brazil nuts, pecans, almonds, prunes, raisins, figs, bananas, oranges, and apples in winter, and peaches, pears and berries in the summer.

Ordinarily this is all I care for, but if the fancy strikes me I add lettuce, tomatoes, celery and ripe olives. I have found that after a few meals one learns to like raw potatoes, turnips, parsnips, sweet corn and green peas. I sometimes eat the raw flaked grains which may be had in packages in the grocery stores or sometimes I soak whole wheat or barley until it is quite soft, and eat it with a little olive oil and some dates. Prunes and apricots I soak over night, other fruits I simply wash until they are shiny. I never drink anything but water, and I do not use bread or any other form of cooked food.

Anyone may imagine how the housekeeping problem is affected by such a way of life. We have no servants and no cooking, no soiled dishes, odors or grease. Also, it is worth while to point out the esthetic charm of these foods; when we have company we can put most beautiful combinations of colors on the table. And it is my conviction that when a person is not hungry enough to eat such food the best thing he can do is to wait until he is hungry—even if he waits a week or two. I believe that our alimentary canal is designed for it, and that when we refine, concentrate and soften our food as we do we not only take in three times as much nutriment as we can use, but we deprive our food of all the rough particles and the waste which is necessary to fill the colon and stimulate peristaltic action.

Can one maintain strength upon such a diet? I know one young man who increased his weight from 125 pounds to 165 upon it, and is as hard as iron; you can hit him over the solar plexus or dance upon his abdomen as hard as you please, and without his seeming to aware of it. I know another, a cross-country runner, who weighs 167 pounds; he has lived on nuts and fresh fruits exclusively, and he will turn out and do twenty miles with you at a minute's notice. I have seen my diet suddenly adopted and followed for two months by a whole family—men, women and children—and all gained in health and strength.

The editor of Collier's advises me to state this as a personal experience and not to lay it down as a law for everyone; he adds that he has known several people who have tried it and got "a bad stomach" as a result. Well,

I have known of such cases also; the raw diet requires a strong stomach, and most people's stomachs are weak. It is unquestionably easier to digest mush and milk than it is to digest nuts and bananas. Also it would be much easier to be wheeled about all day in a sedan-chair and never use one's limbs; but we do not, therefore, recommend it. On the contrary, we believe in exercising the muscles strenuously up to a certain limit, and so increasing their strength. In the same way I do not believe that any man should pamper a weak stomach—he should set to work to make it strong; and the goal should be the digesting of all natural foods in their natural state.

I should say that when a man has a weak stomach he needs, not cooked food, but a fast. Let the stomach have an absolute rest, and then start it off carefully with fruit juices and milk; and in a couple of weeks you will find that it is equal to all the raw foods. You will find also that they taste better than any foods ever tasted before. I personally have fasted twelve days twice, and again eight. On the first fast I felt weak for three or four days; after that not at all. On the other fasts I never felt more active in my life; I walked about ten miles daily and did some gymnastic work, and was as busy mentally as could be. On neither fast did I experience any hunger or any interest whatever in food after the second day. My object in these fasts was to eliminate from my system every trace of my "cooked food" transgressions. I lost in the three a total of forty pounds of very poor flesh; and after them I put on a total of sixty pounds of the very best quality of muscle.

The change in my appearance is such that every one who knows me cries out with astonishment; and I say quite seriously that I would not take any sum of money to part with the knowledge I have gained through the experience.—Upton Sinclair, in Collier's.

"But I will say that having been born in the country and brought up to this kind of thing, we did not suffer from these hardships as much as men would today. The old frontiersman accepted physical privation as a matter of course in his life, and never grumbled or complained of his fate. Every one of the old

# China is Awake and Alert

Eleven years ago Ng Poon Chew, a Chinese who had come to the United States at the age of 14 and had been educated in a college in California, decided that it would be a good thing to establish a Chinese daily newspaper in San Francisco.

"We will let you have money in small sums," said his friends, "but we do not believe that we shall ever get it back."

But Ng Poon Chew felt he was on the right track. He established the Chung Sai Yat Po, the first Chinese daily published in the United States, and began to hustle. The first year the paper paid its stockholders a dividend of 10 per cent. The second year Mr. Chew smiled and handed his friends 30 per cent. Another year he was able to pay them a dividend of 75 per cent. In the first ten years the stockholders got back 400 per cent, on their investment, and Chinese newspapers have come to be considered such paying property in the Far West that San Francisco now boasts of two other dailies in that language, while two have sprung up in Honolulu and two in Vancouver, and the number of weeklies and semi-weeklies is large.

This is the story of the Chung Sai Yat Po as its managing editor reviewed it on the occasion of a recent visit to New York city.

Mr. Ng is a short stockily built man, with hair that is just turning gray and a short gray mustache. He has been in the United States thirty years. He is a Presbyterian and says he is an American in everything but citizenship. He seems to take great pride in the fact that although he cannot become naturalized all of his children are Americans through having been born in the country.

"The Chung Sai Yat Po, which means Chinese daily paper, has a circulation now of 3,600 and goes all over the United States," said Mr. Ng. "We publish twelve pages daily. My friends who furnished the money said that the Chinese would never read it, but I retorted that the Chinese had acquired other bad habits, such as opium smoking and gambling, and there was no reason why they should not get into the newspaper habit. I do not attempt to make the paper sensational. People knew that we who started the paper were Christians and believed what we wrote. Murders and such things are merely mentioned."

### Yellow Man's Paper Not Yellow

"There are a great many yellow papers turned out by white men, but here is a white paper being turned out by yellow men. We have a great deal of advertising, not only from Chinese merchants who are after Chinese patronage. We get direct cables from China, although we cannot get press rates because of our having to receive everything in Chinese code, as some of our correspondents don't write English characters. We have, of course, reporters in San Francisco, and the general news of the country and of the world we get from the evening papers.

"As I had got all my education in the United States and my tastes and ideas having completely changed, I got the idea of educating the Chinese by means of a newspaper. I am at heart more of an American than a Chinese, though I cannot become a citizen. The Chinese are now wide awake. They used to be very conservative, and superstitious, and while I cannot claim that the change in them has been brought about by my paper there is no doubt that it contributed its share.

"Fully 60 per cent of the Chinese in California now have their queues cut, I had mine cut off in 1881. Soon afterward I attended a meeting at which 1,000 Chinese were present, and besides myself there were present only two persons without queues. The Sunday before I left home six weeks ago I was in our church, where there were 200 Chinese men, and only three of the whole number wore queues.

"Since the earthquake and fire the character of the Chinese in San Francisco has changed altogether. Most of the clubs and societies like the Six Companies before the fire had religious observances and kept idols and altars in their meeting places. Now the idols have been removed and their place taken by lecture platforms, and each hall now has maps on the walls and library and reading rooms containing papers, both American and Chinese. Before the fire every Chinese merchant had in his store an altar and an idol of the god of wealth. Now they have thrust out the idols and the altars and are trusting to themselves. Chinatown is now a very substantial section of the city, and," Mr. Ng added with a smile, "less odorous."

### Demands for Higher Literature

"We had received from so many parts of the country letters asking for up-to-date publications that in connection with our paper we opened a book department, importing the latest books, scientific and otherwise, even some American and English books that had been translated into Chinese. For instance, there is a demand for Shakespeare, Darwin, Spencer and other philosophers and fiction, beginning with Robinson Crusoe, which is beginning to delight Chinese youth. Then historical and scientific works are in great demand and our customers buy a great many maps of the world.

"There are now only 65,000 Chinese in the United States, and there are now in California only about one-half of what there used to be. There used to be 10,000 Chinese in San Francisco alone. Now there are only 7,000, many having died, while others, grown old, have

gone back to China to stay. Why, twenty years from now you will have to go to a museum to find a Chinaman in the United States.

"The young Chinese who graduate from colleges in the United States now have many times more opportunities in their native country than have young Americans similarly equipped in their homeland. When they go back they are immediately employed by their government or by companies, especially if they are engineers of some kind. I think there are now more than 700 Chinese students in the United States, of whom 250 to 300 were sent by the government.

### The "Six Companies."

"What are the Six Companies? Well, the idea has got abroad erroneously that the Six Companies were formed to bring in Chinese labor. The term 'Six Companies' is a misnomer. Most of the Chinese in the United States came originally from the six, later the eight, districts of Canton. A benevolent association was started in San Francisco representing the six districts of Canton. As the founders were not familiar with English, they hit upon the word 'companies' instead of 'society' or 'association' and the name has clung. The society has nothing whatever to do with immigration and is purely benevolent in its purpose and operations.

"I should estimate the number of Christianized Chinese in San Francisco at 1,000 or one-seventh of the Chinese population of the city. There are five Chinese churches, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, Methodist and Salvation Army. As for opium smoking, that is now little done in San Francisco. In the first place, a can of opium now costs \$40, which is almost prohibitive, for when it was \$6 the price was considered high. Then education and reading, as well as the laws, have stepped in to abolish the practice.

"Of course I have hopes that the exclusion laws will be modified, but it looks as if it would take many years to bring that about. The Chinese government has been advocating preventing Chinese from coming, a similar arrangement to that which this government has with the Japanese. This would be the only fair thing unless this country adopts a universal exclusion law.